ited States.

k in Reading and Spelling.

they will constantly keep and vorable terms, a general ascentation and Miscellaneous Books and April 13.

ROUSE, 8. 51 4 52 NORTH MARKET T. BOSTON.

LAND PARMER.

are requested to act as again.
EPH BRECK & CO.
1 4 52 North Market St. Boston.
Feb. E. LET IN NEWTON.

CSITORY OF THE H SCHOOL SOCIETY;

C. C. DEAN, Depository. GOODS.

g taken the Chambers over their the branch basic case, offer the best fixed basic case, offer the best fixed by of Staple Goods (of the Staple Goods), the fixed basic case of the fixed basic case of

C. ODIORNE, 123 Milk sixel, in

h a cement made from 'Asheria',
to more effectually than any other
we been expand to first in many
are been destroyed. In the
title lith Dec. 1835; our of
the lith Dec. 1835; our of
the first hand of conf.
Ashertos Safe in that fire.
Tenn, when the sneambont Ratrappin River.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

Woston Recorder.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1838.

No. 18 Vol. XXIII.

REPUBLICANISM OF THE BIBLE.

ang away a prejudice against the Bible, and a way a prejudice against the Bible, its common. It is important to underwhat kind of book it is that claims to be elation; and if we exhibit a rapid outline leading contents, it will conciliate conficient.

Now, it is not the dimension of the liberty of each distance is unfriendly to the liberty of equality of man; the joint product of despitsm and priesteraft; and destined to pass the rising illuminations of the

ds in a high degree all the outlines nents of a federal republican govern-ore resembling our own than any gov-on earth. It is but an epitome of this publican system, at that we can give in this lecture. ment that we can give in this fecture, we can render a concise account of its les and relations intelligible at one will be better than a more prolix dem, and this is what I shall attempt, is the object of God, in the Mosaic in-

to fortify against the encroachments of and stop the march of despotism, and his creatures, that in infinite compas-interposed to fortify the knowledge of ng, character and worship, till the de-

purpose he called Abraham to be a nation to whose care should be among them. tted his word and worship, and which, city compactly builded, should stand on

world, and die for its redemption.

rded in the Bible, include-The moral laws, which are obligatory on nd are of universal and perpetual obs, but declare the permanent and un-

and forms of Jewish worship, which are d, local and temporary, designed to anthe peculiar circumstances of that nation.

to and distinguish, and look at them in section ament—we shall find that the religion and of the Oid Testament are the same as by the Romans. Such were Gideon, Jeptha, and many others.

For the religious instruction and reproof of

dows fled away, and the substance was es-ished in their stead. It is of the political s of the Old Testament that I shall now ularly speak. To these I request espe-tention—because it is in this view of the ic institute that we shall perceive the re-can tendencies of the Bible.

ese political institutions we observe, That they are the enactments of heaven, delivered them to Moses, and Moses to They are the laws which God ndescended to be tow upon us as a pattern his wisdom and an evidence of his benevo-ice, and if they are excellent, their excellence

They preserve in the hands of the people ch personal liberty as ever was or can be ned with a permanent and efficient nagovernment. The smaller the number nds to be governed, the freer the govern-may be—and the greater the number, the r the difficulty of a free government all be a sound one. Now the patrisystem of families and heads of far he first, and simplest, and purest govern-But all its features were preserved by cen, and united with the national govern-t. These families, united, constituted ss, and the tribes, united for national pur-ss, constituted the federal republic.

observe, thirdly, that this new com-We observe, thirdly, that this new comion of patriarchates and tribes was adoption of patriarchates and tribes was adopticated to the people. When Monad written them on the mount, he came is and repeated to the people all the words with a close and said, "All the words which the toice and said, "All the words which the that is adopted their constitution. They chosen and adopted by the Jewish nation that the present day.

At the expiration of four hundred years, at the request of the nation, the executive authority and the properties of the nation, the executive authority and the properties of the nation, the executive authority and how far it is from being the superstition, tyrannical and despotic. There is more liberty in it than we could bear, with all the illumination of four hundred years, at the request of the nation, the executive authority is the hands of a king.

before hand, and counter-balance some prejudices which are taken up against it at examination.

It examination.

It examination to suppose that it describes the interest of the inglest court, and in cases of great importance the product of describes of man; the joint product of describes of the inglest court, and in cases of great importance the appeal might be made to make the inglest court, and in cases of great importance the appeal might be made to make the inglest court of the inglest courts in each tribe, and thence up to the seventy elders, elected as assistants to Moses—the Federal court—similar to the U. S. Supreme Court, and in cases of great importance in the lowest to the highest courts in each tribe, and thence up to the seventy elders, elected as assistants to Moses—the Federal court—similar to the U. S. Supreme Court, and in cases of great importance in the lowest to the highest courts in each tribe, and thence up to the seventy elders, elected as assistants to Moses—the Federal court—similar to the U. S. Supreme Court, and in cases of great importance in the lowest to the highest court.

tabernacle or the temple.

6. We have called the civil constitution of the Old Testament, a Federal Republic. It was so it the highest scase. Each tribe, as to the Old Testament, a Federal Republic. It was formed in a dark, and is antiquated and inadequate to the advancement of society in the present enlightmed age.

Such opinions can result only from profound macquaintance with the contents, history and reacted influence of this most authentic and enerable book. A book with which the more related influence of this most authentic and enerable book. A book with which the more related influence of this most authentic and enerable book. The most effectual way to remove this unsapp misconception and prejudice, will be to instruct the design and adaptations, and efficately independent, as each state is in our through the first nature that the first nature that the same time, they the first nature the first nature that the contents, history and reacted influence of this most authentic and enerable book. A book with which the more related by their own laws, and those laws were as full of liberty as it is possible for laws to be, to retain any force at all. I do not be instructed the design and adaptations, and efficately included to the should be subject to a good conservative government of the production of the pressure of the h a state of liberty and equality as never or since blessed the earth, save perhaps our own country. Instead of being unally to civil liberty, we possess in the Old sament the first pattern that ever existed of bonal liberty and equality. It is not generable to make the same time, they have the first pattern that ever existed of and to guarantee to each other their religion and form of government, and for their common defence against enemies; just as our government, in a high degree all the outlines. mon defence against enemies; just as our gov-ernment guarantees to each State civil and re-ligious liberty, and defence against internal or

7. But the most admirable trait in this re-7. But the most admirable trait in this republican system, is the distribution of land which made every adult male a landholder—not a mere tenant, but the owner himself of the soil on which he lived. This is the great spring of civil liberty, industry and virtue. By this simple arrangement, the great body of the nation were elevated from the pastoral to the nation were elevated from the pastoral to the agricultural state, and were at once exemptto fortify against the encroachments of the agricultural state, and were at once exemption of the state of the weight of the word and polluted, ursed the whole earth besides. The tedge of God was fading from the world, oly fire was going out in the hearts of and from his sacred altars; and sil flesh society in the state of the s corrupting its way before God. Nation and by this distribution of the soil to each indiscommandments and worship. It was he might not be ejected from his own agricultural. The single principle of universal ownership in fee simple of the soil, secured nce of him be blotted at in infinite compas-tify the knowledge of worship, till the de-ry, nor abject poverty could exist. While the sun shone, the streams flowed, and the hills remained; liberty and equality must exist

There were no entailed estates and no hered-There were no entailed estates and no heredictly compactly builded, should stand on ky base, and defy the assaults of an teworld.

There were no entailed estates and no hereditary nobility—every family possessed its own land—every male member of the community possessed his share of the soil—and then if by any means, in the inequalities of character, or the chances of life, the family was compelled to alienate a portion of its land, it could not be aliened to a longer period than fifty years. If a liened the first year of the jubilee, it could not be a liened for more than fifty years—if in the transit of the were for extremely and in the control of the soil—and then if by any means, in the inequalities of character, or the chances of life, the family was compelled to alienate a portion of its land, it could not be aliened to the first year of the jubilee, it could not be aliened to more than fifty years—if in the transit of the soil—and then if by any means, in the inequalities of character, or the chances of life, the family was compelled to alienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienated a portion of the soil—and then if by any means, in the inequalities of character, or the chances of life, the family was compelled to alienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienated and the soil—and then if by any means, in the inequalities of character, or the chances of life, the family was compelled to alienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienated and the soil—and then if by any any means, in the inequalities of character, or the chances of life, the family was compelled to alienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienate a portion of its land, it could not be a lienate a portion of its land twenty-fifth year, for twenty-five, and some-times it might come back in ten or five years. Thus the whole land was kept in the line of the family descent: no poverty nor vice on the part of a man, could deprive his family of the privilege of icheriting their portion of the soil; and thus attaching them to the community as

moral relations between God and his independent members, with all the inducements and those subjects among themselves, second class of laws are the peculiar forms of Jewish worship, which are and, local and temporary, designed to an-the perculiar circumstances of that nation. The third class of laws are what may be purity then existing, their morality was pre-government.

Tow because these laws are somewhat add together, and we are not careful to at-

Besides the regular officers of the constituof various laws put together with ref-of various laws put together with refspired with courage and skill for temporary purposes, but whose influence was only that of prowess and wisdom. They answered in some old Testament—and the God of the Old

For the religious instruction and reproof of the people, a succession of prophets were raised up, and continued through an extended porbistance—not the substance itself. And when by had answered their typical purpose, the by heaven, were able to look into induct their and with the blessing and the curse upon their tongue, to warn, and rebuke, and exhort. They had no power but the sanctity of their lives and their fearless patriotism, which carried reproof and admonition alike to the cot-tage and the palace. The character of Samu-el is in point. Those who are curious upon the subject may read how the character of Samuel shone out—beginning from the conse-eration of him to God by his mother, and end-ing with his death. It is one of the purest characters ever inscribed on the pages of his-

In addition to this government by their chosen officers, the people themselves held in a general convocation a general supervisory power, as the people of our States, in convent can modify their constitutions. So that have in the civil constitution of the Jewsthe simple, elementary, free, primitive government of the patriarchs. The influence and ascendency of age and eminence at the head of the family. These grouped into tribes, and these into a nation; and the nation when calle these into a nation; and the nation when called together upon great occasions, took up the subjects before them, and ordered, and decided, and modified according to their pleasure. So that the constitution was as free as it could be, and it is doubtful whether their constitution and government could have been as perfectly free and yet efficient, if God had not been the supreme executive. You see, then, how far from the fact is the apprehension that the Jewish iustitute is adverse to liberty and equality; and how far it is from being the product of a dark superstition, tyrannical and despotic.

were chosen and adopted by the Jewish nation as traly as the constitution of this country was adopted by the people. This adoption by the people. This adoption by the Jewish nation of the laws which Moses brought warned of the encroachment on personal and

REPUBLICANISM OF THE BIBLE.

The Becker's Pith Discourse, to the Mechanics of Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1838.

Before proceeding further in the regular exhibition of the evidence of the inspiration of the evidence of the inspiration of the book. It will diversify the subject a little ave the double effect of alleviating the dry-diction are the double effect of alleviating the dry-diction are the double effect of alleviating the dry-diction are the double effect of alleviating the dry-diction of the second place, it will diversify the subject a little ave the double effect of alleviating the dry-diction of Moses is, "take ye wise men and understanding, and in the second place, it will make them rulers over you. Do you elect and I will commission them for their continuous. It is important to understanding, and known among your tribes, and what kind of hook it is that claims to be revelation; and if we exhibit a rapid outline revelation; and if we exhibit a rapid outline for the revelation; and if we exhibit a rapid outline revelation; and if we exhibit a rapid outline for the revelation; and if we exhibit a rapid outline revelation; and in the republicant form the death of Moses, and the death of Moses is, "take ye wise men and understanding, and known among your tribes, and if we get the form of the gov

The provision for the literary and religious education of the nation is not less admirable than that for the perpetuity of their equality and agricultural habits. The perpetuity of liberty among a people so rude and free as the Israelites were on entering Canaan, demanded universal and immediate intellectual and moral culture. But how shall this be secured? They had come from a pastoral state in Egypt, and from a condition of bitter oppression, and had remained forty years in the wilderness unitarity, and were as unprepared for liberty as education of the nation is not less admirable

released from the care of the soil, and their land divided among the tribes, with a reversion of one tenth of the natural income, for their support. This, considered as in part a compensation for the land they relinquished, and for nearly all the professional labor performed by them as ministers, teachers, physicians, scribes, lawyers and registers, was no part of the professional labor performed by them as ministers, teachers, physicians, scribes, lawyers and registers, was no more than a reasonable compensation for their capital and services. The Jewish priesthood was sustained, and probably honorably sus-tained, but they were no more than paid for the property they gave up, and the services they rendered, for the support of teaching, and all the great religious interests of the country, the great religious interests of the country, forming as they did the great body of the learned men of the nation. This priesthood was not sequestered in cells and cloisters, nor sepa-rated for celibacy from domestic endearment, and rendered a standing army of unmarried ecclesiastics, unallied by the common affinities of blood and interest to the nation. The blood of the whole nation ran as freely through their veins as of any tribe; the heart of the Levite They were through all the tribes fathers of families, and so dispersed and allied by inter-marriages with the whole body of the nation, as to know the condition, and feel every pul-

sation of the national heart.

In addition to this national polity, there are a few peculiarities which demand notice and admiration. One is the convocation of all the males in the nation at Jerusalem three times a year. Observe that it was the object of God to maintain his worship pure—to keep alive his knowledge and his doctrine—and to exclude the nation from any mingling in the idolatrous worship of the nations around them, and to carry this testimony down in a pure channel to the time of the Messiah. In order to accomplish this, they assembled thrice a year to form acquaintances with the purest and best men of the nation, to reciprocate information, form friendships, allay jealousics and local interests, and afford opportunities for consultation, and forming concert of action, and diffusing a healthful, uniform public sentiment through sympathics must there have found a centre, to spread their blessed influence to the remotest corners of the land! What interchanges of kindness—what development of mind, and thought, and sympathy—what national ardor— what mutual incitements to virtue, greatness. patriotism and piety must these great national meetings have produced! There they were, met for the worship of God, in his great and beautiful city, surrounded by all the endeared associations of childhood, and reminded of associations of chindhood, and reminded of their past history, and peculiar high distinction as a people, by the striking and significant symbols there preserved of God's goodness and ower, to them his chosen race. O, the wis dom and benevolence of the great God, and how perfectly he understood the national frame, and how beautifully he adapted this simple,

this touching institution to shut out idolatry and maintain his pure religion upon earth! Another peculiarity was the care to inculcate humanity and mercy. Of this the law for the protection of birds and their young is an inprotection of birds and their young is an instance; the prohibition of cruelty to animals is another. It may seem a little matter, but it is significant. He that is merciful in small things is humane in great. Exemption from militarry exposure for one year after planting a vine-yard or building a house, or marrying a wife is another. What a considerable regard to the refund feelings of human naturalization in the following and human naturalization in the following of the following of human naturalization in the following of the following of human naturalization in the following of the follo another. What a considerance regard to the refined feelings of human nature lies in this peculiar law—that when a man has set his heart on enjoying some peaceful work of national utility—some plan of provision for his children—some new and dear relation of life, he shall have peace. The rugged scenes of war shall not sweep over him—his life shall not be put in jeopardy. This surely was not nation from the age and times around -it was the inculcation of Heaver

them—it was the incuication of Heaven.

The care to prevent retaliations and assassinations for unintentional destruction of life, by the appointment of cities of refuge, is another peculiarity of wisdom and benevolence.

The reiterated inculcations of honesty in dealing, and of equity in the administration of justice—and essuefully in respect of the poor, the tice—and especially in respect of the poor, the another example. The purity of the family was guarded also with peculiar care, and the rights and relative duties of parents and children. And the whole, in addition to the sanc-

in every page of the Levitical code-it shone as in letters of fire before the gaze of the children of Israel at every step, and stands out conspicuous through the Old Testament wherconspicuous through the Old Testament wherever one reads—and had the nation been as pure as their laws required them to be, they would certainly have been a nation pre-emi-

such is the epitome of the first and only civil government which God ever instituted and adgovernment which God ever instituted and administered, and it is worthy of admiration and of exaltation by us. That this form is undeniably republican—securing religious and intellectual culture, and liberty and equality in the highest possible degree consistent with united national government. Far back in the infancy of nations—for the preservation of his truth and worship—a republic free as ever existed, and yet compact, intelligent and efficient, was instituted—was submitted to and adopted by the people—a nation of landholders—owners of the soil by a tenure which excluded alike a voluptuous nobility, and a landless, reckless a voluptuous nobility, and a landless, reckless poverty—the most terrific material of republics. A republic whose blessed outlines survived all changes by kingly power, and vicisitudes of corruption and captivity, and with its sacred charge, the oracles and worship of God—baf-ded idolary, and brought salvation down to the times of the Messinh.

These republican institutions, introduced by

Moses, contain strong internal evidence of the Moses, contain strong internal evidence of the Divine original of the Old Testament, independent of the testimony of miracles and prophecies, to which we shall more particularly advert at some other time. This evidence is, that no existing knowledge in or around the nation—no examples and no powers of the human mind were sufficient to account for the existence of an institution to whose excellence. istence of an institution to whose excellence the world bas scarcely reached, down to the present day. They are an effect for which no adequate cause existed at that day, and indi-cate as clearly an origin above human intellect,

God's potent arm that did it. No other nation in the world, at that day, were educated as fully as the children of Israel.

But it is objected that the support of this class was too heavy a charge upon the nation; that is, that the priesthood were paid at the extravagant rate of one tenth of all the property of the nation. But just observe: that as teaching was to be their profession, they were released from the care of the soil, and their lead divided among the tribits with a reason of the soil, and their lead divided among the tribits with a reason of the soil, and their reason of the soil, and their lead of the soil is a support of this property of the soil is a support of this provided among the tribits and the support of this provided among the soil and the support of this provided among the support of this power.

We are not more republican than they were light of all ages before us. With a constitution and laws brought from the best wisdom-of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the law of the support of this power.

We are not more republican than they were dight of all ages before us. With a constitution and laws brought from the best wisdom-of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience and in the properties of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience and in the properties and the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest experience of the whole e -though we have the gathered experience and light of all ages before us. With a constitu-tion and laws brought from the best wisdom-of the whole earth, and matured by the ripest excivilized and scientific age, we have no better system now on earth than belonged to that na-tion of bondmen—rude shepherds from the slavery of Egypt, after wandering for forty years in a wilderness. Now, tell me where this system came from. Amid the total darkness of that semi-barbarous age, could a system so pure and bright, so permanently en-deared to the choice of the people, have been struck out by human wisdom? We can no more account for them by the known laws of the human mind, than the stopping of the sur

y the voice of Joshua.

Delightful are the sounds of liberty and Delightful are the sounds of liberty and equality, it is an exotic in our dark and wicked world. The pride and selfishness of man, ever the antagonist principle of equality, tending constantly to extremes—rushing up to the extremes of power, and falling down to the debasement of ignorance, poverty and crime. But that happy medium when all are free and independent, none but God in that distant age knew how to secure—and here, amid the darkness a light rises—a well-landanced republic ness a light rises-a well-balanced republic which, amid corruptions, temptations and vices, and captivities and arms, brought all its elementary treasures with the oracles of God

down to the gospel day.

My last remark is, that our own republic, in s constitution and laws, is of heavenly origin.
was not borrowed from Greece or Rome, but it was borrowed from the Bible. When we borrowed a ray from Greece or Rome, stars and suns were borrowed from another stars and suns were horrowed from another source—the Bible. There is no position more susceptible of proof than that as the moon borrows from the sun her light, so our consti-tution borrows from the Bible its elements and its proportions and its power. It was God that gave these elementary principles to our forefathers as the "pillar of fire by night and the cloud by day," for their guidance. All the liberty the world ever knew is but a dim star to the noon-day sun which is poured on man by these oracles of heaven. It is truly testified by Hume, that the Puritans introduced and afford opportunities for consultation, and forming concert of action, and diffusing a healthful, uniform public sentiment through the nation, bound by common ties of interest to the capital central city of their endeared and long cherished associations. Jerusalem—how was it endeared to the hearts of the people by these fraternal meetings! O that I could have lived and gone up with these tribes of God in their great convocations to acknowledge his worshin, and to honor his name! What greetthese fraternal meetings! O that I could have these fraternal meetings! O that I could have lived and gone up with these tribes of God in their great convocations to acknowledge his worship, and to honor his name! What greet than ever existed in all the world in all time,

And this is the secret of its success. We have reason to hope that our free government will endure. Let us so hope—so pray, and hold on to our faith in God, that he will not permit the institutions of liberty which he has given to man for freedom, to perish from the earth. I beseech you do not oppose the crude objections of skeptics to the experience of the world—to the light of the Bible. It is the anchor of republics. Do not let your minds be carried away by specious sophistries from that wisdom which is based upon evidence and adapted to the wants of human society. If the young mechanics of our cities will revere the will read the Bible-will study the ole, and form their understandings and hearts by the Bible, I shall say as Simeon did when Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, since mine eyes have seen thy salvation. My dear friends, a better defence of civil and religious liberty than the consecrated hearts of the young mechanics of the land, cannot be de-sired. Let them gather round and guard the ark of God, and it will be safe and victorious

From the Fermont Chronicle. EDITORS .. DETRACTION. The Rev. Dr. Woods of Andover, has pub

The Rev. Dr. Woods of Andover, has published in the Boston Recorder, a long letter relating to the duties of editors and writers for newspapers. An anonymous correspondent of the N. Y. Evangelist had made statements respecting Dr. W. and some of his friends, of such a character and in such a way, as to injure, so far as credited, their reputation. Even had the statements been exactly true, the publication of them exactly in such a way way. lication of them, especially in such a way, was bad enough; but it turns out that they were not true. We agree with Dr. Woods entirely in regard to the general principle of duty the he urges. No man ought to write, nor ought any editor to publish such articles. Christians are under the most imperative obligations, not only to avoid injuring, but to guard and cherish, so far as truth will admit, each other's good

ness to act in opposition to his merciful purposes; to circumscribe or uterly to prevent all the good which that man might do in the world, just because you do not think him quite per-

True,-thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy True,—thou shall in any usise rebuke thy brother, and not suffer sin upon him. But in the first place, a private rebuke of a brother is a very different thing from the publication of what you imagine to be his faults and errors to the world. And secondly, when it becomes necessary, as it may to bring such matters before the public, it may be, and ought elways to be, done in such a manner as to save reputation. tion and to continue to the world, as possible, the benefit of all that is good in the equent.

le agree therefore, entirely, with Dr.

cole in his general views. We must be

We agree therefore, churely, with Dr. Woods, in his general views. We must be permitted to say, however, that when such subjects are up, editors, as a class, are apt to suffer unjustly; and to express a doubt whether the admositions of Dr. W. are directed to a quarter where there is most guilt, and where they are most needed. To assist in resolving this doubt, queries like the following may be sug

Whether personal detraction often originates with editors of religious papers, or even in communications published by them? Whether they are not, on the contrary, even in regard to most of the stories published by them, weeks and months behind the current conver-

whether editors of religious papers, gener ally, manifest any particular fondness for that class of articles? Whether a titbe of what is class of articles? sent to them of the kind, is ever admitted into their columns? And whether a tithe or a hun-dredth part of what is current in conversation and correspondence, is ever sent to them for publication? Also, whether such articles are generally copied from one paper to another through the Union,—or whether they are not rather, in most cases, suffered to die in the pa

pers to which they were originally sent?

Whether any other class of men are exposed to so many and so strong temptations-originating in the appetite of readers and the urgen-cy of friends—to commit the sin in question cy of friends—to commit the sin in question; and whether this ought not to be taken into the account in determining the degree of censure with which they ought to be visited? What's done ye partly may compute,

But know not what's resisted. Whether, therefore, the evil does not lie back of the newspapers, in the habits of the

religious public and the conduct of leading Whether it is not to be expected that the re

ligious public will be interested to know what is said and done by eminent men; and whether it is reasonable to suppose that all slander and detraction will be avoided when the doings of such men-so far as they can be chronicled in the papers at all-relate chiefly to the conflicts of great parties?
Whether eminent men might not do a great

deal towards silencing the voice of detraction, by appearing more often in the newspapers in such ways as all must acknowledge to be fit and becoming in a disciple of Christ;—which they might do either by writing for the papers, or in various other spheres of beneficent action And whether editors of religious papers in gen-eral would not more readily and cheerfully in-troduce their names in such connections, than in any way less honorable to them and to their

By all this, we by no means intend to justify eligious papers,-some of which have often done flagrant wrong in the premises. have we any particular reference to Dr. Woods—whose long life of eminent usefulness ought to shield his name from disrespectful mention even in the hottest strife of words-or to any other individual. These suggestions are made, too, in full view of the contents of the N. Y. Evangelist, Presbyterian, Philadel phian, and other Presbyterian papers, for the phian, and other Presbyterian papers, for the last year or two,—as if their difficulties could be settled only by breaking down eminently gifted and useful men on one side and the other, and destroying their influence. Where electioneering and caucusing are carried on as they have been for a few years in that church, there will be slander and detraction in the newspapers. If every paper published among them extraors are to see seen as they are seen to see each state. them were now to relo such articles, we should another crop of belligerent editors in the

HOME MISSIONS.

Extract from a Quarterly Report. 1838. Since date of my last letter, (three months since) five persons in the morning of life, who part of my congregation, have trust, experienced the grace of God that bring eth salvation. Having uncovered the hidden things of dishonesty, and the works of darkness, and having confessed Christ before men, they have commenced anew their journey and their life, and are going on rejoicing, with their faces Zionward. They are all between the ages of Zionward. They are all between the ages of 16 and 25; and at our last communion obeyed the Saviour's tender injunction, "Do this in remembrance of me," by receiving in penitence and faith the emblems of his bruised, broken body and atoning blood. Others are anxiously inquiring what they shall do to be saved; and it is our fervent prayer and unremitted effort, that there may soon be joy among the angels of heaven, and among saints on earth, over their conversion from folly and sin, and their everlasting deliverance from the power of Sa-

ent year, I have observed an unusually solemn and punctual attendance upon the public wor-ship of God, on the Sabbath, and by the conship of God, on the Sabbath, and by the congregation generally; and a peculiar anxiety on the part of Christians for the salvation of sinners. I have heard members of my church pray, for the inselves, for the impenitent, for their minister, for the descent of the Holy Spirit, whom I have never heard pray before. I think there is more faith, more patience, more hamility more practs, more layer more gratic. I think there is more latth, more patience, more humility, more prayer, more love, more gratitude, more union in my church at the present moment, than I ever witnessed before."

REMARKS.

In the general dearth of reviving intelli-

gence from our feeble churches, it is peculiarly refreshing to hear that one of them at least enjoys the clear tokens of the divine presence. There are others we doubt not, where similar refreshings are enjoyed; and our earnest prayer to God is, that none of them may be passed by in this year of the right hand of the Most High.

Every faithful missionary has his eye fixed intently on the conversion of sinners, and the edification of saints, as the grand object of all his labors; and of course he will wrestle with the angel of the covenant until the break name. The good influence that is abroad any that he may obtain the blessing from the among men is little enough at best. It is not the part of a good man to destroy a jot of it. On the contrary, it is the interest and duty of the conviction of his entire dependence. He will diligently use all the divinely appointdren. And the whole, in addition to the sanctions of eternity, was as a civil code sanctioned all to make it go as far as possible. Consider by all the blessings and all the curses of a remanerative and retributory providence. It somes out in tones of thunder, it bursts forth the world. When God has renewed, and sanctified, in part, a brother man, is it your busing the will difficulty use all the definely appointed to make it go as far as possible. Consider the means for the accomplishment of the end too, the Source of all the good that exists in the will surface their delivery and afterwards, in the tears of penitence and faith. He will

look for results. He will watch the visible in-

Whole No. 1165.

look for results. He will watch the visible influences of his labors; and he will summon to his assistance all the energies of the children of God around him.

If there be an unenviable situation in the vineyard of the Lord, it is held by the minister who has a prayerless, careless church. The ministry has pleasures for the good man, unsurpassed in purity and richness, by those of any other profession, or vocation; and the errors and open vices of the ungodity cannot essentially diminish them; but the lukewarmness and inconsistencies of the church, can sweep them all away.

S.

AMERICAN S. S. UNION.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

I presume you will allow me the privilege of

I presume you will allow me the privilege of correcting two or three errors into which your correspondent, (Mr. McClure,) has been betrayed. My object in this, and my previous litters is, to explain, not to confrever.

1. We have never "sent an agent uninvited to operate in the midst of State organizations, which were actively engaged in the common object." No State organization, has ever attempted to do the work of the Parent Society. tempted to do the work of the Parent Society, nor would it be practicable. State organiza-tions may be needful for the efficient mainte-nance of schools within the State, but they will not suffice for the establishment and efficient maintenance of schools throughout the cou try. There must be some general organiza-tion for this purpose, and to this general organ-"common object" must be en-

2. I humbly submit that it is no "interfer-2. I humbly submit that it is no "interference with the attempts of State auxiliaries to take care of the interests of the common cause within their own limits," for the Parent Society to ask their help in sustaining the common cause out of their limits. The Parent Society seeks to extend the influence of Sabbath Schools to the destitute. They come to the people of Massachusetts, (having preciously obtained the full and free consent of the auxiliary so to do) and ask their aid in the enterprise. Will they turn a deaf ear to our appeal, because foresoph turn a deaf ear to our appeal, because forsooth, they are better supplied with Sabbath Schools, and all that pertains to them than any other State? Will they plead "the fullness of their sufficiency " as a reason for withholding from those who are in "straits?" I do not know

those who are in "straits?" I do not know them if they would.

3. The local societies in Massachusetts publish and sell books. So does the Parent Society, and some of the publications of each are on the same subject. Without calling in question at all the purity or integrity of the principles which govern the local societies, the Parent Board became satisfied that its interests would be better served by the establishment of an independent agency, not only for the sale of its publications, but as a kind of medium through which we might have more immediate access to the minds and hearts of our brethren and friends in New England. This agency we quietly established, not "in the spirit of rivalry or jealousy," but with the free and unanimous concurrence of the local so the spirit of rivalry or jealousy," but with the free and unanimous concurrence of the local societies, first had and obtained. The mensure involved sucrifices, but not a dollar has ever been, or ever will be asked, or expended from the contributions of the public, for its support. Our publications pay their own way, and the little profit we make in one place, must compensate for the little loss we suffer in another. Our densitors at Baston has alleged woods. Our depository at Boston has already proved itself to have been necessary; its prospects of itself to have been necessary; its prospects of usefulness and permanency are constantly brightening; and if it should be instrumental in securing the free circulation of our books in New England, we shall hope to confer at least as great a benefit as we purchase.

4. Your correspondent suggests doubts of the utility of our operations in the West and South. If the statements in my second letter are true, they will be regarded as entirely conclusive upon this point. And as to the expenditure of funds upon unnecessary agencies, I am quite sure that the suggestion arises from Mr. McC.'s misapprehension of facts.

Mr. McC.'s misapprehension of facts.

The only case to which he alludes is our agency in Massachusetts, and this he supposes to be unnecessary, because the schools in that State are so complete. That would be a good reason for not sending a missionary there, but it is the very best of reasons why we should send an agent there, and why we should anticipate our most free and liberal support there. If she has received so freely of the blessing-connected with Subhath Schools, she will the connected with Sabbath Schools, she will the more freely give; if the institution is so pros-perous and so highly esteemed there, where could we expect to find more liberal and ready helpers in extending its influence to the desti-tute; and what must be our disappointment, if we find among a people so signally favored, any disposition to keep their blessings to themselves, or to throw doubts or groundless suspi-cions upon the only general agency that exists for their diffusion? We will not believe such a disappointment awaits us. Mr. McC. has vidently confounded two distinct operations of he Society, and hence has done us uninten

In seeking funds to sustain our Society, it is necessary that our principles, plans and pro-ceedings, should be made known. Our publi-cations form a very important part of our ma-chinery for diffusing religious knowledge. We only ask an even hand in this matter. Let only ask an even hand in this matter. Let our publications have their place on the public table, side by side with all other publications of the like class. If they are not wanted, we shall know it; and if they are wanted, let them be had without hindrance or prejudice. I cannot think that there is any thing of a "selfish, engrossing or monopolizing policy" in all this. engrossing or monopolizing policy " in all this, for the voice of New England to rebuke.

Yours respectfully, FRED. A. PACKARD, Ed. of Pubs. of A. S. S. Union.

P. S. I have just seen the second commu-nication of your Correspondent, and I need not reply to so much of it as defends a point which I have never assailed. So far from depreciating auxiliary societies, for local pur-poses, we have always encouraged their organ-ization, and have never lifted a finger to prevent or embarrass their freedom of action. Like the American Board of Commissioners Like the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, we would look to them for help, but not to execute the trust reposed in us. The auxiliary has local objects, of great importance, with which we have no desire to intermeddle. We have general interests, certainly no less important, entrusted to our care, and these we will present to an auxiliary by our own agencies, in our own way; a privileg not denied to any kindred instituti

land.
Your correspondent complains that no Congregationalist is found on our Committee of Publication. I hardly think this suggestion Publication. I hardly think this suggested will bear with much weight upon the minds of thinking men. Aside from the fact that no church of that denomination has been organpertinently ask whether the interests of Congregationalism have suffered in the hands of the Committee as at present organized?

And as to the "hard service" to which an author must be just to present

author must be put, to prepare a book for such a committee, I have the pleasure to say that

ey are acceptable to the great body of evan-lical Christians throughout the country. ore than this we could not ask. I regret that your Correspondent should have I regret that your Correspondent smougage. I found it necessary to pervert my language. I hope it may be attributed to haste and oversight. That he has been misinformed as to several matters of fact, I can easily suppose; several matters of many a rare case) in his and, (what is by no means a rare case) in his commendable zeal for the welfare of some of his friends, he has been led to do injustice to

I will leave it to time, however, and to the gradual, but sure diffusion of better knowledge on the subject, to correct the erroneous impres-sions which may have been made. F. A. P. The other papers that have inserted Mr. M'Clure's at ticles, will do the Society the justice to copy this brief reply Philadelphia, April 23, 1838.

Intelligence.

For the Boston Recorder. SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Letter from a Missionary, to a gentleman in Bos-ton, dated Hilo, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands, Sept.

20, 1837.

If I could give you the full journal of a month in all its minutia, you would then be able to look in upon us and realize something of our manner of life. Sometimes I stand from 20, 1837. If I cou rning till the stars appear, giving out books the multitudes who call, with no other reto the multitudes who call, with no other re laxation than to take a hearty meal. Often have, at least half a dozen calls for medicine the same moment, and much of my time is taken up in visiting the sick, distributing medicines etc. Then come on our daily schools, excep in seasons of short vacations, besides funera riages, and all the variety of pastoral du Doubts and difficulties to settle amon the natives, the inquiring and anxious to d rect, and an endless variety of instructions to give in relation to this life and to that which is to come. Religious meetings almost daily to attend; frequent tours to make through a field of 100 miles in length; the gospel to preach in every village; nearly 100 schools to look after and provide with books and teachers, and sev-eral thousands of scholars to examine quarter I have lately made the tour of our field, examined more than 4000 scholars, and every where preached to multitudes. I have before remarked that our field of labor is 100 miles long. It lies on the eastern and southe shores of Hawaii, and embraces two out of the six grand divisions of the Island. The lation is 12,000. A large parish for tion. On the north we are three days walk

from a mission station, and on the other hand one week's travel. As we are on the wind-ward side of the Island, our tours must be made almost exclusively on foot; and, account of the ruggedness of the road, the rapid rivers to cross, and the deep and dangerous ravines to pass, these tours are exceedingly fatiguing.

When passing through the field, I often preach from five to eight times a day, besides examining schools, solemnizing marriages, &c. These journies wear down the body, but they do my roul good. I love to make them, though it is painful to separate from home and family, and submit to native lodgings, and native fare for love these tours, they afford the only hope we have that the dark and dying thousands at a distance from the means of instruction, will ever be brought to the knowledge of the Son of God. I love these tours because I see the multitudes fainting like sheep without a shepherd. I love these because "the harvest is plenteous and the labor ers fee," I love these tours because Jesus smiles upon them. On some of these excursions, I have seen a deeper interest among the people of some of the more distant villages than I have ever seen at the Sandwich Islands, on any other occasion. I have been pressed upon "to hear the word of God," so that I have preached three times before breakfast the morning, and my path has been lined for miles with those who were anxious to converse about the way of life. Many have followed me from village to village day after day, car-rying their own little bundle of food and fish, and often evidently suffering hunger, in order to hear more of the gospel. Not unfrequently have I seen the tears flow down their dark faces, as they gave me the parting hand and returned to their dark and cheerless abodes, there to wait for months before they should again see the feet of one that publishes peace in the name of Jesus. Under such circumstan ces, who that has a heart to feel, would not forget to eat his bread? Who would not like Christ, when "his disciples prayed him, saying Master eat," answer, "my meat is to do the will of Him that sent me?" I would not be understood that this apparent interest is all genuine conviction of sin, or true love to th gospel. One need not be long at the Sandwich Islands, to learn that much of this pressing around may arise from idle curiosity, much from ignorance or hypocrisy, and much from animal sympathy. But after all this allow-ance is made, there is fruit, precious fruit; and it may be seen more and more distinctly at every successive tour. Such interest as I have ribed, is not found every where on these

forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless return again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." If there he any room to doubt on this subject, why did God introduce the word "doubtless" into the text just quoted. Our associates, Brother and Sister Lyman, are engaged in a hearting school for bow are engaged in a boarding school for of now numbers 30 promising oni 8 to 12 years old. These dged, taught in science and in manual labor, and kept constantly under the eve of the teachers. This work, of course, engrosses the time of my fellow laborer, so that the itinerating, the care of our numerous schools, the distribu tion of books and medicines, and most of the pas toral and other duties of th department of labor. We have now another helper, Bro. Wilcox, of the late reinforcement;

pass, are like the heath

old and indifferent as the ground on which they sit. But God can break their slumbers;

Yes.

they sit. But God can break their sumber and he does do it, and he will do it, when w believe. His word "will not return void." Is "like the fire and like the hammer." Ye the Gospel is the hammer of the Almighty. is "the power of God to salvation;" and I have the salvation in the salvation of the salvation.

lieve it to be more certainly true in spiritual

than in temporal things, that "he that goeth

and this will greatly assist us in the school de-partment, so soon as he obtains a knowledge of the language.

Our location is at Byron's Bay, (from Lord Byron, who once visited this port in the Blonde Frigate,) a beautiful and spacious harbor in the district of Hilo. More or less vessels visit this harbor annually, and whale ships refresh here every spring and autumn. The country around is inimitably beautiful, and I do not exaggerate when I say that the landscape is the most levely I ever saw. Before us is the quiet Bay, with shores sweeping in a graceful curviture for the distance of five or six miles, and studded with lofty cocoanut trees. Behind us, and in bold relief, stand the gigantic Monna Kos and Monna Loa, whose snow crowned sum-mits tower against the western sky. At the foot of Monna Loa, the great Volcano of Kirauea, sends up its dark volumes of smoke, and paints its lurid fires upon the clouds that hang over its deep and awful caverns. These fires we often see at night; and an occasional earth quake sometimes reminds us how impotent man is in the bands of Him who "looketh on

the earth and it trembleth, who toucheth the hills and they smoke." hills and they smoke." Around us on every hand vegetation is most luxurinst and diversi-fied, from the humble creeper to the noble and umbragious bread fruit, and the graceful occoa-nut, whose plumes nod among the clouds. The land rises from the shore on an inclined plane, nut, whose plumes nod among the clouds. The land rises from the shore on an inclined plane, to the foot of the mountains, where it is crowned with the "everlasting hills" just mentioned. From these mountains a multitude of streams come leaping and dancing, and urging their noisy way to the ocean. These streams form many beautiful and romantic cascades, and greatly enliven the landscape. But though the natural world around us is dressed in her loveliest robes, yet the moral world is still a dark chaos. God has poured out his bounties with a liberal hand, but "man is vile." It is a herculean task to wake up the dark and tora herculean task to wake up the dark and tor-pid intellect, to subdue the indolent, filthy and besotted habits, and to break up the deep fountains of depravity, to enlighten, to elevate, to refine and to Christianize a heathen people. It needs a patience that never faints; a faith that removes mountains; a love that is stronger than death, and that wisdom which is from God only. But nothing is too hard for the Lord; and even we, poor, weak, foolish creatures, "can do all things through Christ strengthening us." Blessed, transporting, triumphant thought! and as true as transporting. The work of civilization gress around us. At this station we have a large school of children, another of teachers, (young men) and one for adults of both sexes, besides singing schools, female sewing schools,

congregation on the Sabbath is about 2000. When we came here, two years ago, the church consisted of about 20 members. Since then about 50 have been added to it, and there are many more for whom we have hope that they are born of God. Will not you and your dear companion, pray specially and fer-vently for us, that we may be "filled with all the fullness of God." That we may be "stead-fast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord;" and that we may continu-ally "see the salvation of our God?" This

boon we beg of you.

Another request. Will you not write to me
by the first opportunity. Our friends in America are not aware how precious to us, on these distant shores, is a letter breathing the love of Jesus, and filled with tidings from the land of Jesus, and filled with tidings from the land of our fathers. How much Christians in Ameri-ca could bless us at a little expense. One more. We are surrounded with wicked foreigners, wandering sailors, Americans, Englishmen, &c.; besides, as I have observed, several ships visit our port annually. Some seamen have been hopefully born again during the few days been hopefully born again during the few days they were in this port. Now will it not do your kind hearts good to beg a little for Jesus? Will it be too much to ask you to invite some of the friends of the Temperance and of the Tract cause to send me a good assortment of tracts and temperance publications for distribution among seamen and others? I want sever-al tracts. Such as go right to the heart. Some of the bound volumes will be very useful. Little books, such as Baxter's Call, and a variety of temperance tracts. As many copies of the "Temperance Tales" as you can send. They I have given away every thing of the kind I have, as well as some books from my own private library. If you will beg for me and for the Lord, and be so kind as to forme and for the Lord, and be so kind as to for-ward me a bundle of food for the perishing sailors around me, you will thus lay me under another obligation of gratitude, which, together I love to feel and to acknowledge, though perhaps I can never requite them.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

PITTSFIELD AND STOCKBRIDGE, VT .- A

dated at Pittsfield, April 6, says:—
"The Congregational church in this place was once prosperous, and abundantly able to support the preached gospel without foreign aid. But a few years since, it contained more than one hundred members, and some of these were wealthy and efficient men. But within a short time it has been reduced more than one half in number, by deaths and removals, bu chiefly by removals to the West; and that too from among its most able, active, and efficient For a number of years the people members. of God have here been sitting down in sad dis-couragement. And, in the time of their faith-lessness, they have felt as though the cause of Christ would sink here. And our enemies be-gan to boast that it should be to us according to our faith; and that the walls of our Zion should be broken down, and her name and existence blotted out. But as soon as Christian here began to look up to God for help, he open ed the heavens and poured us down a blessing. Seventeen united with this church on Thurs

day, March 29th,-making twenty-two tha day, March 29th,—making twenty-two that have been received to our communion within less than a year; seven of whom were from other churches. There are more, who, we hope, will prove themselves to be suitable persons to be connected with Christ's visible church, who may unite with us, besides some, who will probably unite by letter. Some have

united with the other denomination in town.

During the last protracted meeting, which Some of the villages through which was held by the Congregational Society, many attended from Stockbridge; some of whom attended from Stockbridge; some of whom went home rejoicing in Christ, and others with wounded hearts, who did not forget what they had seen, and heard, and felt. Now the Lord The people are given to wickedness, and it is almost impossible to collect them to hear preaching; and when collected, many appear as is reviving his work in one part of that town.

May he carry it on to his own praise and glory.

> IN SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.—A letter to the editors of the N. Y. Obs. dated April 16th, says: "The Lord has again visited Castleton with a precious revival of religion. It commenced on the 22d of Jan, with a special display of divine power in the hopeful conversion of four impenitent youth. Soon the whole population was moved, and there was such a press into the prayer meetings, that the lower part of the church was filled three evenings in a week. For several weeks hopeful conver-sions occurred almost daily, mostly among the youth and the children of the Sabbath School. At our communion in March, 21 were admitted to our church-19 on examination. Others are expecting to come forward at our next commu-nion in May. An interesting characteristic of this revival is, that those who have hopefully submitted to Christ have come into the submitted to Christ have come into the vine-yard to work, and their prayers and efforts have been signally blessed for the conversion of others. We have still evidence that the special presence of the Holy Spirit is with us."

UTICA, N. Y .- The Baptist says, "that on the Lord's day, April 4, eighteen or nineteen of the "Welch brethren" were baptized in the waters of the Mohawk, and united with the Brondway church. Twenty-six were baptized by Rev. Mr. Eldridge, of the Broad street church. "Forty-one have been immersed by Br. Knapp, and united at the Bethel." About twenty-six who united with the Methodist church were immersed on the same day. The Bleeck-er street Presbyterian church have received seventy candidates for admission, the first Pres-byterian asmany more, and the Welsh Congre-gationalist a hundred."

REVIVAL IN NEW ORLEANS .- A gentle REVIVAL IN NEW ORLEADS.—A gentleman in this city has politely favored us with the following extract of a letter from the Rev. Joel Parker, dated March 27th. "We commenced a protracted meeting two weeks ago this evening, (27th March.) The Rev. Mr. Hamilton of Mobile, and the Rev. Daniel Baker of Tuscaloosa, assisted. The church has been deeply moved. From 15 to 20 have been hopefully

converted. The work proceeds almost without opposition, and such a softness and kindness of feeling is manifested on the part of the
world, that I cannot help hoping that what has
been done, is only a handful of whent brought
in from a broad waving harvest field, which
the Lori designs we shall reap. Last night I
preached on the words of Nehemiah vi. 3,
"Why should the work cease." It was the
first preaching after the cessation of the special means. I felt anxious for the result. God
was with us. The meeting was solemn, and
this morning the 6 o'clock prayer meeting was
well attended, and it seemed to me that the well attended, and it seemed to me that the Lord was with us. I have never heard more tender importunity for sinners. We have often been told that nothing could be done for otten neen told that nothing could be done for New Orleans; but God's thoughts are not as men's thoughts, nor his ways as theirs. My mind had sunk into great discouragement, from the want of union among Christians; but God has turned my weeping into joy and singing. Bless the Lord, O my soul! You may think this a small matter, 15 or 20

souls converted. You do not see the past history, the value of Christians being brought together here, and of the fact palpably demonstrated, that a revival can take place in New Orleans."—N. Y. Observer.

ROSTON RECORDER.

Friday, May 4, 1838.

LIBERIA.

POPULATION. - In the nine villages established b olonization societies on the sea coast of this territor 300 miles in length, and from 10 to 40 miles rendth) there is now a population of about 5,000. Of these, 3,500 are emigrants from the United States, and the remainder, natives of Africa, mostly youth onforming to habits of civilization, and be subject to American laws.

COMMERCE.—The exports of comwood, ivory alm oil and hides, amount to from \$80,000 to \$125, 000 annually, and the imports from Europe and America are equal or greater. A considerable coast ing trade is maintained also by the colonists, in their wn vessels of from 10 to 30 tons burden, along 700 miles of the coast. There are several good harbors, possessing great advantages for commerce, which are irendy gladdened by the frequent presence of trader rom other countries, and promise to become the con res of extensive and important business.

Monals .- Sabbath breaking, drunkenness, fanity and quarrelling are vices almost unknown in Liberia. In two of the colonies, the sale and use of ardent spirits are forbidden by law. In the others, the ban of public opinion, effectually prohibits drai drinking among persons who regard character at all.

RELIGION .- There are 18 churches, viz. 8 Bapists, 6 Methodists, 3 Presbyterian and 1 Episcopalian There are 40 clergymen; and beside the regular services in the churches, religious meetings are held weekly in many of the native villages. 700 of the colonists are professed Christians, in good standing with their respective churches. The general tone o society is religious. The Sabbath is no where more strictly observed. Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes are generally established.

SCHOOLS .- There are ten week day schools, sup ported generally by education and missionary socie ties in this country. A laudable thirst for knowledge pervades the community, and strong desires are expressed for an academic institution. Literary socie ties are formed in some places, much on the plan of our village lyceums. There are two public libraries; that at Monrovia numbering 1,200 or 1,500 volumes. GOVERNMENT .- This is essentially republican All the officers except the Governor, are appointed by the people. The annual elections are conducted with great propriety and decorum. The militia i well organized and efficient; thoroughly disciplined neat and orderly in their appearance, prompt and preise in their evolutions.

Facts like these gathered from the "African Re sitory," are worthy of distinct record, and grateful emembrance. They evince the favor of God toward the project, of raising the colored man to an equality with the white man, in all the blessings of freedom; and of making him the instrument, on the native soi of his ancestors, of a glorious revolution in the char acter and prospects of the whole African race.

OTHER FACTS .- Colonization principles are gain ng ground, says the "Colonization Herald," insylvania and New York. Mr. Pinney is labor ing in Pennsylvania. Thirteen auxiliary societies i Washington coupty alone, furnish an annual subscrip on of \$1,100. Mr. P. writes from Uniontown that " several formerly active members of the Aboli tion Society came out to our aid, and among ther the President and Secretary." When abolitionists an colonizationists shall consent to labor together in love and thus provoke one another to good works, instead of expending their strength in mutual recriminations the cause of emancipation will advance firmly and rapidly. Every symptom of kindly feeling (and it be lamented that there are so few of them) ought o be hailed with gladness, by every friend of Africa. TARDY JUSTICE .- A gentleman lately decensed

at New Orleans, has liberated 600 negroes by his will, provided they are willing to go to Africa, and has made ample provision for their transportation. A NEW PROJECT .- Judge Wilkeson of St. Au-

gustine, Florida, "a gentleman of great wealth, intelligence and energy," tribution, which shall be applied to the purchas of vessels, suited to trade, and to transporting passengers to the coast of Africa; which shall be sold to olored men capable of managing them, and who wil reside in Africa, and who will pay for the vessels within a given number of years, by carrying emigrant to the American colonies on the coast. He doubts not that the thing could be done. And the advantages of the plan are believed to be; that the charge ter of the negro will appear in a new and favorable light; that trade and commerce with that quarter of the world could be conducted at much less risk than now to human life; that the colored people in this country who possess enterprise and property, would engage in that trade and turn their attention to Africa; that existing prejudices against emigration to that ountry would die away; and new settlements would be formed there, by companies of enterprising free negroes, covering an extent of more than a thousand niles, embracing some of the most healthy and productive parts of the African coast. The evider the feasibility of this project, lies in the fact, that as skilful mechanics as our country affords, are found mong the slaves; that they are in fact the blackmiths, carpenters, masons, weavers and shoemaker of the southern country; that they are as capable of acquiring trades as the white man; and that only the lifficulties and discouragements incident to the condiion of the colored people in the northern and easter States, prevent them from carrying on mechanic business with success. "Good colored seamen are now amerous." Judge W. is of opinion that the money can be raised to purchase a ship, and make a fair experiment; and proposes to be one of ten, if necessary

to furnish the amount required. That there is skill, and knowledge and enterprise

ent, among the colored race to carry through this " project," if the attempt shall be seriously made, there can be no doubt. And whether this particular plan succeed or not, beyond a question, very few years only will pass, before the waves of mighty oceans will be ploughed by ships under the management of African shipmasters, and the negre racter will develope the same capacities for trad nd commerce; the same spirit of enterprise, and heroic daring which too long have been supposed to be the exclusive characteristics of the white man. AFRICA WILL SOON BE REGENERATED!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES. A si Month's Tour in Antigua, Barbadoes and Ja maica, in the year 1837. By James A. Thome, & J. H. Kimball. New York, published by the American Anti-Slavery Society. 1838. pp. 489. Though we neither are nor will be pledged to the cause of abolition in opposition to colonization though we neither do nor will succumb to the lordly dictation of self-styled leaders of the "Abolitic Sect;" and though we do not and will not merge our reverence for the Subbath and the sanctuary, and th laws and government of our country, in exclusive devotion to a single object of philanthropic enterprise; yet we do pledge ourselves most heartily to tha course of measures which stands approved to conscience, for the removal of the curse of slavery from our country and the world. A deeper blot rests no on our national character. A more appalling moral evil exists not within the broad circumference of ou favorite soil. And to no point, are the eyes, and hands and hearts of the friends of God with more propriety turned steadily, than to that of the emanci pation of the injured slave, and the measures approv ed of God for accomplishing it. It is a subject, on which we hesitate not to say, all good men ought to feel and act. But how they shall act; how they shall fulfil the duties which heaven assigns them is their own appropriate spheres of action, is a question to be decided by every individual for himself, without regard to the "knotted scourge" held over his

pseudo-friend of the wretched slave. The cause of abolition suffers more than tong can tell or pen describe, in New England, from the spirit of denunciation and abuse which marks the inguage of its acknowledged leaders, in their peri edical publications. Slavery is the "abomination of the mass of New England population. They need no conversion on this point. But they want more light on the subject, that they may feel more deeply, and that they may act more wisely; railing and defamation they do not need; they have had enough of t; ministers of the gospel have been abused enough; and other good men who have chosen to "look be fore they leap," have been reviled enough; and the ranks of abolitionism will not be filled by the continu ance of such measures. All that will ever be gained by them, has been gained already. Other measure nust be adopted. And we rejoice in the slighter tokens of any change for the better.

head by the contemner of God's institutions, and the

The volume mentioned at the head of this article s one of these tokens. We have read it; and hav read it with great pleasure too. With the excepti of a few rare and uncalled for taunts on those wh yet "see men only as trees walking," it is worthy of unmixed commendation. It is clear, and full, and systematic in its statements of facts, and pours flood of light on the practicability, and happy results of immediate emancipation, that is irresistible. It is written in a Christian spirit, and displays a modesty and courtesy too rarely displayed on this delicate an omentous subject.

If the merits of this volume shall be understood, ill soon find its way into every Christian family is New England; nor will it long be a stranger in the yet more deeply interested families of the south. It abolitionism; but it is abolitionism in a Christian garb, clear and fair, so that no good man need fear to shake hands with it. It makes out all its great points by the aid of abundant and unexceptionable testime ny. It appeals to reason, fact, and conscience, and eaves the passions of the reader to be agitated and directed by the force of simple truth. We are anxious that this book be read; not only by those who will of course read it as abolitionists, but by the many thousands, who have been compelled by conscien and the fear of God to keep themselves without the ranks of abolitionism. Cordially would we contri bute according to our pecuniary means and beyond our menns, to give it the widest possible circulation because it breathes peace on earth and good will to man: not to the slave only, but to all men.

After all, be it remembered, we are not, and wi not be committed to the support of any anti-slavery society that merges the spirit of the Gospel in meaares of carnal pulicy; that we cherish no special re spect for men who take advantage of their popularity dvocates of abolitionism, to trample on the tutions of religion and disseminate the seeds of infidelity; that we will have no fellowship with the works of darkness, though performed by those who say, "we are doubtless the men, and wisdom will die with us;" that we shall pursue a course justified by our own convictions of duty; a course that we believe will soonest lead to the accomplishment of the great and universal emancipation; and that we shall bear as patiently as possible, all the revilings and false accusations of those who would call lightning from heaven upon us, because we labor not with

We took up the pen without thinking to say more than was necessary to express our gratification in perusal of a volume politely forwarded and gratefully eceived from the society that published it. We have been drawn, without premeditation, into the utterance of some views long entertained, as to men and measures with which we have had no forma connection, and no sympathy, except as to the end aimed at. It is not to injure the feelings of any man or body of men, that we have used this liberty; but simply to indicate to those who claim to be the exclusive friends of abolition, the means by which they might greatly augment at once, not only their numerical but their moral force. As to the language of Billingsgate, with which all such remarks are commonly met, from whomsoever they come, we heed it not. We are prepared for charges of hypocrisy, and falsehood and pro-slavervism from some quarters. and shall suffer them to pass by us as the idle wind.

DR. MARSHMAN.

This distinguished Missionary died at Serampore Dec. 5th, 1837, aged sixty-nine years. He was connected with the Baptist Mission, established at Se-

Dr. Marshman when a child exhibited an extraordipary thirst for knowledge. His father was a weaver. in humble life, and could afford him but few advantages, yet these were improved with great zeal and sue cess. Between the age of ten and eighteen he had devoured the contents of more than five hundred volumes, and was accustomed to travel a dozen miles to borrow a book. At the age of fifteen, he was sent as an apprentice to a bookseller, in London. Such

were poorly performed, and he was dismiss returned to the country, and though laboring for his daily breud, made himself familiar with some of the et celebrated writers in Divinity.

At the age of twenty-five he was employed as the principal of a school in Bristol, and removed from that sphere of usefulness, to the Baptist Academy, under Dr. Ryland, for the purpose of preparing him self for the ministry. By that distinguished servant of Christ his mind was turned towards missions to the eathen; and at the request of Dr. Carey, then in India, he embarked as a missionary, and reached Seampore, in Oct. 1799. In consequence of the jealousy of the British Government, such difficulties wer aid in his way in residing in their dominions, that he oined Dr. Carey, at Serampore, to which the mission aries were generously invited by the Danish Author

Messrs, Carey, Marshman and Ward, were now a ociated in the great work of laying the foundation o he Missionary cause in India. These three Christin heroes stood in the forefront of a long and arduou conflict with the British Authorities in India, who re sisted the introduction of Missionaries there. Th struggle was terminated in 1813, by a charter, grant ing free access of the heralds of the gospel into India. And these men, who in their long conflict, never despaired of success and never deserted their post, deserve, as they have received, the comm the whole Christian world.

In 1806, Dr. Marshman published a Grammar of the Chinese language, and also a translation of the entir He also sustained regular religious service at the Loll Bazar Chapel, in Calcutta. For the erection of that chapel, he made great exertiens, and encountered much scorn and contempt among oppo ers of evangelical religion in Calcutta.

In 1826 he revisited England, and travelled exte rively in different parts, every where arousing by his warm and earnest appeals, the minds of the people to the wants and miseries of the heathen. He also vis ited Denmark, and was graciously received by th king, who had warmly sustained the Mission when was assailed by the British Government, and gave an asylum in his own territories at Serampore. H eturned to India in 1929. In June 1834, he was de prived of that venerated and valued friend, Rev. Dr Carey, with whom he had been associated in the the Missionary work for thirty-five years. The deat of a beloved daughter in Oct. of 1837, made a sens ble impression upon his already shattered constitutio and he at length ceased from his earthly labors. Dec

Though exposed to all the perils of a tropical cl nate, Dr. Marshman, enjoyed almost uninterrupt nealth. For thirty-seven years he did not take med ine to the value of ten rupees.

"He was peculiarly remarkable for ceasele ry. He usually rose at four, and despatched ha he business of the day before breakfast. When en the dustriess of the day before breaklast. When e traordinary exertions appeared necessary, he seems to have a perfect command over sleep, and has beknown for days together, to take less than half h usual quantity of rest. His memory was great, b yond that of most men. He recalled facts, with their minute associations, with the utmost facility This faculty he enjoyed to the last day of his cas tence. During the last month of his life, when unable even to turn on his couch without assistance, he die tated to his daughter, Mrs. Voigt, his recollections the early establishment of the Mission at Scramp. up in early life, and to which he was making consta addition, rendered his personal intercourse in societ a great enjoyment. His manners and deportmen particularly towards his inferiors, were remarkable for a great choy when the manners man deportment particularly towards his inferiors, were remarkable for amenity and humility. To his family he was deve ted almost to a fault, so that his enemies found in the subject a fertile field for crimination—with what get erosity of feeling let every parent judge. Dur union of more than fortydevoted of husbands, and as the father of a family of twelve children, of whom only six lived to an age t appreciate his worth, and only five survived to deplor his loss, he was the most affectionate of parents

Dr. Marshman was distinguished through his entire nissionary life, for ardent zeal in promoting the salvation of the heathen. " The precious cause." was the uniform epithet he bestowed upon it. The last question he asked of those around him was, you think of anything I can yet do for it ?"

Thus closed the career of the last of those three eminent servants of God, who laid the foundation of Protestant Missions in India. Carey and Ward, years since, entered into the heavenly rest. Their beloved colleague has now joined them. May the dawn of gospel glory their labors introduced, be speedily suceeded by the risen day.

TEMPERANCE ITEMS

The Hon. Theodore Frelinghuyson, of New Jersey as accepted an appointment as one of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union.

Tennessee has taken a high standing among the evils of intemperance. She is not afraid to legislate on the subject, and her Judges and other public officers, are boldly sustaining the statute recently passe against intoxicating drink.

One, at least, of our city papers, has branded the members of the Legislature with the epithet of temperance fanatics, who voted for the recent law in regard to licenses. We think they will be able to sur vive the discharge of such missiles. We commend the following eloquent remarks of one of said functions. to the attention of those who think such epithets are well applied, when given to the friends of the temperance reform. They were made by Mr. Burrell of Nantucket.

If this law, as gentlemen say, would recuted on the statute book, it would be a good reaso for not passing it. But there may be two sides to this picture.—Were I to paint its fate, I would say this picture.— were I to paint its late, I would say that if the question were put to the people of the Commonwealth—not to the living only, but could some trumpet voice summon from their pale abodes the multitudes who have gone down to their account, and assemble in one mass the living and the dead—there would be but one general voice among them, and that would call on us in tones not to be missken. and that would call on us in tones not to be mistaken to pass this bill. If I exhibit emotion on this subject to pass this bill. If I exhibit emotion on this subject, God knows I have just cause. In my own family has the destroyer been. Both my father and my brother were brought low by his power. By the blessing of the Almighty, the former was reclaimed and forsook the evil way—but oh! that brother! He went from among us and his bones rest in a foreign land—where, I know not—cut down in his prime by intemperance! And can any one, after learning this, invoke me to vote arrives this filler learning this. invoke me to vote against this bill?

Of one hundred male adults who died in the city of New Haven, the last year, thirty-three died of drunkenness. We are not surprised, therefore, that nt a recent attempt to ascertain public sentiment in regard to dram-selling, seven eighths of the citizens over sixteen, should declare against it.

Dr. Nott, of Union College, has been laboring in Dr. Nott, of Union College, has been incoring in The Questions on Romans are in Troy, New York, in the temperance cause, with to the teachers and the adult pupils. great success. His last discourse was in Dr. Snodgrass' church, to an immense audience. Every part of that large church was full to overflowing, with sents erected along the aisles. The consequences of intemperance were depicted in such a way as to pro-

The proceedings of a recent temperance Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, discloses the fact. there are in the city and county, 356 licensed the ing houses, besides an almost equal number of an censed grog shops. The inhabitants of that coun termined on sustaining an agent as soon be can be found.

The temperance reform goes on well in lin In Alton, 900 signatures have been obtained to a ba morial to the council, praying them to issue no no licenses. The great whiskey manufactory at Alba which had turned out 3,650 barrels annually, is closed operations. The owner of the volcane put out its fires from principle.

The temperance cause flourishes greatly in the places abroad.

In six counties, in North Wales, there are 106,55 members. A distinguished gentleman has given its to carry on the temperance cause.

The condensed summary of the Permanent perance Documents, published by Mr. Baird, Paris, in the French language, has been circulated nearly every European kingdom. The French in nals, by recent notices, have done much to bring to subject of temperance before the public mind.

The first edition of the Temperance History German language, which was published by the New England branch of the American Tract Society, to sisting of 4,000 copies, has all been put in circular in Prussia, and a second edition of 2,000 copies about being prepared.

Mr. Baird, in a recent letter, remarks that he ha presented the Temperance History in the Frenchise guage, to every Prince on the continent, includa the Queens of Spain and Portugal, and the Sullan

OLD COLONY S. S. SOCIETY. [From our Corres

Mr. Editor,-Some ten or fifteen years since, Sabbath Schools within the limits of the Old Colors Association before its division, were organized into Society, called The Old Colony S. S. Union. In early history, this union was very efficient, and as complished much good in exciting and sustaining general interest among the schools. The annual ports were valuable documents, each as would redit to a Sabbath School Society at the presenting

This Union, which for some years past, has enpraced only the schools within the present limits of the Old Colony Association, at length they began i ose its efficiency, This continued to diminish for year to year, till, six or eight years ago, the society virtually became extinct. There have since been unnual meetings, and no reports have been made the State Society, except by a few individual schools In this unorganized condition, the schools, althou some of them are among the largest and most a perous in the Commonwealth, have been exempted omparatively little influence on the general case With this state of things, some of the friends in section have long been dissatisfied, and this fee as at length led to action on the subject.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting nembers of the Old Colony Association and del rom the Sabbath Schools, was held in New Bedfe on Wednesday the 19th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. though the day was unfavorable, a respectable ber of clergymen and delegates from the sch were present. The meeting was organized, choosing Rev. Mr. Holmes of New Bedford, Mot ator, and Mr. Allen, of Fairbaven, Scribe. After it divine presence and guidance were implored, the was a free interchange of thought and feeling rela to the present state of Sabbath Schools in tion, and the best plan of giving system and efficient cy to their future operations. The plan finally adop ed, was, the re-organization of the Old Colony & bath School Society, auxiliary to the Mass. Sabi School Society.

The officers of this new organization, instead of President, Vice President, &c. as formerly, are consist of an Executive Committee of five to be sen annually, who are to conduct all the concerns the Society. The following gentlemen were appe ed for the committee, for the coming year, viz. Re Thomas Robbins, Mattapoisett village, Rocheste Dea. Charles Drew, Fairhaven; Mr. Jonath Hawes, Don. John F. Emerson, and Mr. Asa H. New Bedford. In the hands of such men, the m of Sabbath Schools must flourish. As the annu meetings are to be held at New Bedford, where it w be an easy matter for a large number of the friends the cause to assemble, it is expected an interest be awakened at these meetings, that will extend a every school within the limits of the society. God will be the disappointment to many, should not the prove a vigorous, growing, useful auxiliary.

In the evening, the teachers and scholars and sth Gringels of Sabbath Schools to assembled in Mr. Holmes' church, and were address by the Secretary of the Mass. S. S. Society, and by Messrs. Bean and Hawes, of New Bedford.

NEWCOMB'S QUESTIONS.

The season has now arrived, when most of Sabbath Schools are accustomed to re-organd the year. The Superintendent is re-elected teachers are re-chosen; new classes formed; the increased; new text books are introduced ization. Every one of these changes is its bearing on the future interests of the sci none more important than the introduction text book. The following testimony, gath the reports of several Superintendents, resp character of the Question Books public Mass. Sabbath School Society, may render impor

sid to our schools in this important matter.

Says the Superintendent of the Sabhath Schol 2

Paxton; 'We have now used Newcomb's Gortions on the Romans and his First Question Cocket year, and we think well of them. We have set used any Question books before, which we const so useful, and so well calculated to aid the schair in understanding the great truths of revels think the Romans, with exceedingly interesting and profitable study; and it already hope that some, by the study of the Stitures in this way in the Subbath School, have been wise unto salvation, through faith that is in Jest Christ.'

Says the Superintendent of the Sabbath School s Wayland; We have used Newcomb's Question of Romans, in our Bible Class and in the larger class in the Sabbath School, for nearly two years; and e

One of the teachers of an adult class h that he was under special obligation to the we that book, for it had settled his views on tant doctrines of salvation, more satisfactors

ever before.

An aged pupil has thanked the Lord that the was prepared before her death, it has so assisted to an acquaintance with divine truth.

The Questions on Romans are increasingly precident

Says the Superintendent of the school in liamsburgh; 'Newcomb's First Question Book used in our school by all under fourteen years of

not a few clerg

May 4, 1

[Letter to the Ed WASH

war with Mexi on, and from of a warlike appeared like the p of inflammable when the Chairmeign Affairs, declared would be unchar er to Congress, eigh. Every inche ich it has been with show that the yieldi uals; though so me or come to a staaspect has for a dead, so far at le their object was to lefeat of the sub-to is this; if Con the best judges they would in the should adopt any oppen with the ss do nothing, which

> nost unequivoc Treasury, and that ting the heads of the solution, declaring it aid the Banks, " as . H. afterward decla h had been de the Treasury's let nown friends of the c give you these facts a so and your readers to The Special Commit and, have made a repe omething like six hour tily a mountain of lab ported Resolutions of Jones, and of exabate on the report is abate on the report is an accept the Committen aving gone beyond the cused, instead of have is my own impression. give you these facts is my own impression, and the censure ven, and almost as ea Measures have been ongress to take down w Treasury building re almost to the third expense I should jud 00. But this is nothing on sunk to the country on sunk to the country on sunk to the country of t

lied to do, the Free legalized sub-trensur ar the blame of hatters go well, Congrail, then they have ake them go better. Some slight profession was recently been up to the state of the st

on sunk to the count irrency. After all, the irrency. After all, the irrence dreadful that was intended to ha ent of the whole lengthose huge masses wo ent of the whole lengt whose huge masses wo not the grandeur of a drafts or plans of Mr. M. ag. and from them a more as wholly unfit. His corridors, colonan-more than the simple should therefore advise-freece, but also back the Christian era. This when it cannot do we as than the bonnet. It is perhaps know United States Bank of F. he Trustees of the old

ame the residuary pos-cept the old notes in cir-yery large amount, and led for more throughout otes in circulation. A he old Bank was defun eled in history, and the thought of, against hever happen. Nothing the unhounded credit whave attained in the could. Biddle; and he had

ed gentleman has given £500 hed by Mr. Baird,

e History in the French les d Portugal, and the Sultar

NY S. S. SOCIETY.

ght years ago, the society

some of the friends in the satisfied, and this feeling

y Association and delegan ast. at 3 o'clock P. M. A legates from the school ing was organized, b abbath Schools in of giving system and efficie ien of the Old Colony Sab

nt. &c. as formerly, are to ommittee of five, to be ch Fairhaven; Mr. Jonatha limits of the society, Great nt to many, should not this ring, useful auxiliary.

chers and scholars and other e' church, and were addressed e Mass. S. S. Society, and by res, of New Bedford.

For the Buston Recorder. B'S QUESTIONS.

continued, when most of our ecustomed to re-organize for rintendent is re-elected; the new classes formed; the library it books are introduced, &c. ools, for the senson, will be the character of this re-orga-these changes is important in re interests of the schools, and than the introduction of a er-wing testimony, gathered fine Superintendents, respecting the stion Books published by the I Society, may render impetant important matter.

ent of the Sabhath Sensor how used Newcomb's Que-his First Question Book, on of thom. We have next this before, which we conside calculated to aid the scholars ent truth of revelation. We the aid of these questions, as the aid of these questions, as and profitable study; and ve ne, by the study of the Scrip-a Subbath School, have become through faith that is in Jess

nt of the Sabbath School is and Newcomb's Questions to for nearly two years; and us

er death, it has so assisted be

ns are increasingly precious dult pupils.'
dent of the school in Hildent of the school is now
's First Question Book is now under fourteen years of set, appears to be just what a sile department. All over

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28th, 1838.

asons which your readers can perhaps conis well as I can tell, the administration apleast to hesitate on several of the important
is which it was supposed to have in view.

with Mexico was a bequest from the late adion, and from the abrupt breaking off of all
inegotiation, while our claims were in a
factive examination if not of adjustment, fol
when Mexico of the Pacident to Congression. of active examination if not of adjustment, forby the Message of the President to Congress, could do no more, gave the subject no small of a warlike aspect. The late act of violence Mexican crusiers on an American steamboat, ling defiance to the Mexican blockade on Texling definince to the Mexican blockade on Tex-peared like the application of the torch to the (midammable materials already accumulated); hen the Chairman of the Senate Committee on a Affairs, declared that the next step to be was war itself, or one that must probably lead, and that the Chairman of the Foreign Com-in the other House, expected in a few days to the preliminaries of such a step, it could not ably be taken otherwise than as evidence that a samething like it, was expected and intended; would be uncharitable to suppose that it was all sumething like it, was expected and intended; would be uncharitable to suppose that it was all ritical, and morely intended for effect on the can authorities or any thing else. It now apply a communication from the President to the coff Representatives, that the offer of a media-by a power friendly to both parties, has been he about on the part of Mexico, and has been ted by our Executive, so that he has again taken atter into his own hands after having once given to Congress, and the way is now open for an able adjustment. e adjustment. here is no evidence that the sub-treasury, an-

there is no evidence that the sub-treasury, anequest, has been given up by the administrait should yet be found possible to carry it.

Every indication of yielding this point, it has been within my power to observe, goes that the yielding is only on the part of indi; though so many of them have either changcome to a stand, that the measure here, in come to a stand, that the measure to a standard the sapect has for some time been regarded as utended, so far at least, as Congress is concerned. at the administration as a mass have yet given point, is what I do not and cannot believe, e paint, is what I do not and cannot most every one of them, including Mr. Calboun,
and once in support of the proposition. But
Mr. Preston came to their aid, asserting that
ub-treasury was dead and buried, and would Ir. Preston came to their aid, asserting that b-treasury was dead and buried, and would brought up again in any shape, and that there sectore, no occasion for prolonging the session account, they to a man, and Mr. Calhoun on, turned short about against their own Res-and laid it on the table, dealaring at the time ir object was to take away every occasion for robject was to take away every occasion for to f the sub-treasury. The true state of the this; if Congress adopt the sub-treasury, to best judges here are very sure they will y would in that case bear a full share of the of its failure or mischievous effects. If Con-ould adopt any other measure, the President eto it; and then if it should become a law by ty of two thirds, he might spoil it in the exe. But neither of these two last alternative pen with the Senate as it is. Again; if Con thing, which apparently they will be com-do, the President will still go on with his ted sub-treasury, and Congress after all must e blame of having done nothing; so that if go well, Congress gets no credit; and if they then they have not helped as they might, to

them go better, me slight professions of friendship to the Banks ently been made. Of these, the strongest t unequivocal, came from the Secretary of tury, and that while his Specie Order is still heads of the Banks like the club of Her-This seemed somewhat like the Frenchman's cartesies, while he was kicking his visitor The next profession in importance. Hamer of the House, who offered a on, declaring it the duty of the administration id the Banks, "as they designed to do." But H. afterward declared that his only object was to duce an impression on the Bank Convention, that pression on the Bank Convention, that ion were not hostile to the Banks; and windrew his Kesolution, because as he said, agh had been done in this way by the Secretary the Treasury's letter; and when the real and wa friends of the credit system endeavored again tring it up, he voted against his own Resolution, we you these facts as faithfully as I can, and leave

and you trace facts as faithfully as I can, and leave a and your readers to make your own comments. The Special Committee in the House, on the late sel, have made a report, which I understood took mouthing like six hours in the reading. This was ruly a mountain of labor, if not in labor. They also ly a mountain of labor, if not in labor. They also octed Resolutions of censure on Mr. Wise and Jones, and of expulsion on Mr. Graves. The bate on the report is still in progress. Mr. Adams assured the Committee with no small severity, for ving gone beyond their sphere in condemning the cused, instead of having simply reported the facts. is my own impression that there will be no expulsion, and the censure of the House will be easily ton, and the consure of the House will be easily ton. Measures have been commenced in both Houses of the Congress to the commenced of the conference of the congress to the congress to the conference of the congress to the cong

ogress to take down and remove the walls of the agress to take down and remove the walls of the ** Treasary building, which have been erected the almost to the third story above the basement, at expense I should judge, of something like \$100,
9. But this is nothing to the millions which have the sunk to the country by the derangement of the trency. After all, the fall of a theory is incompar-y more dreadful than the fall of brick and mortar, was intended to have an impresse colonnade in ly more dreadful than the fall of brick and mortar, was intended to have an immense colonnade in ant of the whole length of this very long building, hose huge masses would have given it the gloom, if the grandeur of a prison. I have seen various rais or plans of Mr. Mills, the architect of this building, and from them alone I should condemn him at acc as wholly unfit for this republican country, is corridors, colonnades, porticos, &c. must cost ore than the simple buildings themselves, and I hould therefore advise him, not only to emigrate to reace, but also back in history, as far at least, as e Christian era. This is even an age of the world, stian era. This is even an age of the world,

it cannot do well to have the woman worth s perhaps known to all your readers, that the States Bank of Pennsylvan's, who were made ustees of the old United States Bank, and bene the resideary possessor of all its property, have the total darry possessor of all its property, have the old notes in circulation up to this hour, to a yarge amount, and they have on the whole passer for more throughout the country than any other est in circulation. And yet every body knew that old Bank was defauct. This it seems is upparalled in histograms. of in history, and therefore legislation has never a thought of, against what it was supposed could be happen. Nothing could be stronger proof of anhounded credit which Mr. Biddle and his Bank attained in the country. Every body is sure of Biddle; and he has therefore in addition to his

other power, all the power in the credit system which is peculiarly characteristic of an honest man. But the New Comb's First Question Book. As soon as a have finished the former, it is our intention to the petutic some one or more of the Question Books of the first Question Book and Newcomb's First Question Book and Newcomb's Romans, are above all commendation from us, for the purposes for which they have been prepared, books in the hands of devoted, judicious, and with the hands of devoted, judicious, and are schools, and I am sure that Pastors and Superindents have only to examine them in order to give on not a few clergymen, who have become personate their most cordial sanction and introduction.

Testimony similar to the above, has been received on not a few clergymen, who have become personate the most cordial sanction and introduction.

Testimony similar to the above, has been received on not a few clergymen, who have become personate the cordial sanction and introduction.

Testimony similar to the above, has been received on not a few clergymen, who have become personate the most cordial sanction and introduction.

Testimony similar to the above, has been received on not a few clergymen, who have become personate the most cordial sanction and introduction.

Testimony similar to the above, has been received on not a few clergymen, who have become personate the most cordial sanction and introduction.

Testimony similar to the above, has been received on not a few clergymen, who have become personate the most cordial sanction and introduction.

Testimony similar to the above, has been received and not be violated, even if the process of winding up the old Bank, under the influence of which argument the fog of deubt variety of the power of the process of winding the process of winding up the old Bank, under the influence of which argument the fog of deubt variety of the process of winding the pr

brought before Congress are meroly those which cannot be allowed in pursuance of existing laws, all others being settled and paid at the departments.

A pretty strong attempt is also now in progress in
the House to separate the printing of Congress from
the political press. The greatest objection to this is,
that under the circumstances, it would be an act of
Congress maining that body itself; for it is almost
solely this patronage which enables the press here to
publish their proceedings as fully as they do; and
there is now almost a roar of complaint that the reports are not full enough. They would complain
more, if they should find they had bitten their own
tongue.

Yours, &c.

I.

onths since are manifest.

Elliot Church, Roxbury .- The cause of religion as been prosperous during the year, and the church has received additions at every communion. More than usual attention to religion among children.

Waltham .- There has been a pleasing state of religion since 1st February; meetings fully attended; ight or ten from the Sabbath School will unite wit the church at the next communion. Cambridge .- The pastor always makes the Sab-

ath School lesson his morning subject for preaching. This course interests both the society and Sabbat School. ast Conference. Church in an interesting state;

abaut 30 inquirers, and conversions from week to week. Winthrop Church, Charlestown .- Nine admitted. and 20 propounded; 30 indulging hope; state of reli-

Chelsea .- Six added since last Conference; unuual attention to religion during the last three months. East Boston .- Congregation considerably increas-

ed. A number of hopeful conversions; twenty-eight propounded for admission. Salem street Church, Boston .- Interesting revival; twenty-six added to church since last Conference; twelve now propounded; meetings every morning at

half past 5; twenty-five cases of hopeful conversion the female Bible Class. Mariner's Church, Boston .- Seven received since last Conference; nine now propounded; and twelve on probation after examination. About fifty conver-

ions during the winter and spring.

Green street Church, Boston.—Ten or twelve innirers. Five admitted since last Conference, and ive now propounded.

Free Church, Boston .- Interesting state of religion since 1st of January; a number of hopeful converts among young men; fifteen have joined the church since last Conference.

Old South, Boston .- Fourteen were present at the last meeting for conversation at pastor's house; more than usual attention since 1st of January. Four examined for admission; others also soon to unite.

Franklin street Church, Boston .- Unusual atter tion to religion since 1st January; 16 are propounded for next communion; about 30 cases of hopeful conversion. A number of heads of families among

Park street Church, Boston .- Unusual at since last Conference; 20 added since then; among them an aged lady, her son and grandson. The ouse of worship is now undergoing repairs, and in onsequence the congregation is in a less favorable state, being deprived of its house of worship. Union

and good feeling prevail in the church. Bowdoin street Church, Boston .- Religion prosrous. Two days of fasting and prayer have been bserved, which have been attended with happy results. Meetings for personal conversation have been ttended by 60 or 70; between 40 and 50 have in fulged hope during the winter; 16 have been added to the church.

Essex street Church, Boston .- Eighteen added nce last Conference, part of them by letter; 28 have been examined for admission. The pastor has not witnessed so interesting a state of things since his connexion with the church as since 1st of January. Efforts appropriate to the commencement of the year special efforts of Subbath School teachers; and the efforts of tract distribution have been much blessed

There have been some striking cases of conversion. Pine street Church, Boston .- Unusual spirit of rayer of late; 20 added since January 1st; 30 cases of hopeful conversion within a few months.

Philips Church, South Boston .- Interesting state of religion since year began; two seasons of fasting and prayer have proved very useful. Several hopeful conversions.

A very great degree of peace and harmony, and to some extent of religious prosperity, exists in other Churches of the Conference where no special revivals have prevailed.

Frequent mention was made by the Pastors and Delegates of the interesting state of the Sabbath Schools, and of the progress of the cause of Temperance.

In the afternoon, a Sermon was delivered by Rev. Mr. Blagden, and the Secnament of the Lord's Supper was administered—but we were obliged to leave the meeting before those exercises commenced.

We think it would add much to the interest of Conferences of Churches, if Dissertations on important subjects, were delivered by persons previously appointed to prepare them.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

The Eleventh Volume of the Youth's Companion closes next week, and the Tweifth Volume will com

A few copies, complete, of this Volume, are reserved to be bound in stout paper covers, for those persons who have been prevented from subscribing. by the expense of Postage. Price One Dollar a

Volume, are requested to apply soon, that the quar tity needed may be printed of the first Number.

THE NEW ENGLAND SPECTATOR ued, and the subscription list transferred to the New York Evangelist. This is the tenth Religious Paper which has been commenced and discontinued for the want of adequate support, in Boston and the vicinity, within fifteen years.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ordained, at Medford, Mass. on Wednesday the 25th of April, Mr. A. R. Baker, as Pastor of the Second Church in that place. The public exercises appropriate te the occasion were performed as follows:—Reading of the Scripture and Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Albro of Cambridge; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Woods of Andover; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Dr. Fay of Chirlestown; Charge by Rev. Dr. Codman of Dorchester, Fellowship of the Churches by Rev. Mr. Page of North Andover: Address to the people by Rev. Professor Warner of Gilmanton, N. H. and the Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Blagden of Boston.

The interest of the scene was heightened by the presence of the venerated Dr. Emmons, of Franklin, of whose flock the newly ordained pastor was formerly a member. Thus, with the greatest unanimity, these the vescency bean filled, which was occasioned by the sudden and lamented death of a beloved man of God. May the present Pastor be sustained by the prayers and affections of his people, through the labors of a long and peaceful ministry.—Comm.

Ordained, over the first Congregational Church and Society in Charlengott Antil 18 Res. Servers. ECCLESIASTICAL.

SUFFOLK CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual meeting of this Conference was held in the Evangelical Congregational Church in Brighton, Wednesday, May 2d. Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Charlestown, Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Aiken, of Charlestown, Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Aiken, of Churches whose recent or present state offers any thing worthy of special attention.

Spring street Church, in Roxbury.—Eight have been added by profession since last Conference; others indulge hope. Good fruits of a revival 18 months since are manifest.

bors of a long and peaceful ministry.—Comm.
Ordained, over the first Congregational Church and Society in Charlemont, April 18, Rev. Steven T. Allen. Rev. Mr. Flagg of Colraine, invoked the Divine blessing and read the Scriptures; Rev. Mr. Goodsell of Plainfield, offered the Introductory Prayer; Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President of Williams College, preached the Sermon; Rev. Dr. Packard of Shelburne, offered the consecrating Prayer; Rev. Mr. Thompson of Goshen, presented the Right Hand of Fellowship; Rev. Mr. Whoeler of Conway, offered the address to the People; Rev. Mr. Thacher of Hawley, offered the consociating Prayer. The Benediction was pronounced by the Pastor.

Marshall College .- The Rev. Mr. SMITH, Marshall College.—The Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Massachusetts, has been unanimously elected Professor in this College, and has signified his acceptance of the appointment. He will enter on his duties as Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Letters, with the beginning of the next session. He is a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont; has been a resident graduate of Harvard University; studied Theology in Andover, and been Pastor of a congregation in Williamstown, Mass. for two years.

Marshall College, is in Mercersburg, Penn.

Summary of News.

MOST AWFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. Loss of One Hundred and Twenty-Five Lives!! dated 25th inst. 8, P. M. communicates intelligence of the most awful and destructive occurrence

dated 25th inst. S, P. M. communicates intelligence of the most awfal and destractive occurrence in the terrible catalogue of steamboat accidents.

About 6 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 25th, the new steamboat Moselle, Captain Perin, left the wharf at Cincinnati (full of passengers) for Louisville and St. Louis, and with a view of taking a family on board at Folton, about a mile and a half above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made fast to a lumber raft for that purpose. Here the family were taken on board, and during the whole time of the detention the Captain was holding on to all the steam he could create, with an intention of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of the boat as she passed down the whole length of the city. The Moselle was a new brag boat, and had recently made several exceedingly quick trips to and from Cincinnati. As soon as the family were taken on board from the raft, the boat shoved off; and at the very moment her wheels made the first revolution, her boilers burst with a most awful and astounding noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder. The explosion was destructive and heart-rending in the extreme. Heads, limbs, bodies and blood, were seen flying through the air in every direction, attended by the most horrible shrieks and groans from the wounded and the dying. The boat at the moment of the accident, was about thirty feet from the shore, and was rendered a perfect wreck. She seemed to be torn all to finders as far back as the gentlemen's cabin, and her harricane wreck. She seemed to be torn all to flinders as far back as the gentlemen's cabin, and her hurricane deck (the whole length) was entirely swept away. The boat immediately began to sink rapidly, and float with a strong current, down the river, at the same

time getting farther from the shore.

The Captain was thrown by the explosion entirely into the street, and was picked up dead and dreadful. ly mangled. Another man was thrown entirely through the roof of one of the neighboring houses, and limbs and fragments of bodies scattered about the river and shore in heart-rending profusion. As soon as the boat was discovered to be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained unburt in the gentlemen's and ladies' cabins became panic struck, and with a futuity unaccountable, jumped into the river. Being were no boats at hand except a few large and u ageable wood flats, which were carried to the relief of the sufferers as soon as possible, by a few persons on the shore. Many were drowned, however, before they could be rescued from a watery grave, and many sunk who were not seen afterwards. One little boy sunk who were not seen afterwards. One little boy on shore was seen wringing his hands in agony, imploring those present to save his father, mother, and three sisters, all of whom were struggling in the water to gain the shore, but whom the poor little fellow had the awful misfortune to see perish, one, almost within his reach. An infant child, belonging to this family, was picked up alive, floating down the river on one of the fragments of the hurricane deck. Doctor Wilson Hughes, of the U.S. Army is among the slain; some pieces of the military coat he had on were picked up among the fragments.

We have as yet no list of the persons lost. The boat sunk in about fiftees minutes after the socident, and a scene of distress and confusion immediately ensued that altogether baffles description. It is supposed that there were about two hundred persons on beard, of which number only from fifty to seventy-five are believed to have escaped, making the estimated

board, of which number only from fity to seventy-live are believed to have escaped, making the estimated loss of lives about one hundred and twenty-five. The accident unquestionably occurred through sheer imprudence and carelessness. The Captain of the boar was desirous of showing off her great speed as she passed the city, and to overtake and pass another boat which had left the wharf for Louisville, a short time before him. Deschy, has he mid for him silly ambiguity and before him. Dearly has he paid for his silly amb

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.
The last session has been a very busy one, and several laws were passed of a highly important character. We shall not mistake, perhaps, if we place first in the list of permanent utility, the laws to aid in improving the inland communications of the State. Though somewhat of the latest in coming into that policy, Massachusetts seems at length fairly to have embarked in that system of lending the credit of the State towards the accomplishment of great works of public improvement, from which so many of our sister Commonwealths have already reaped such plentiful benefits.

At the present session, acts have passed authorising the issue of State bonds to the following amounts, and for the following purposes.

Western Railroad, \$2,100,000
Old Colony Railroad, 100,000

quast of the directors, viz.—the Commercial, Kilby, Oriental, Felton, Commonwealth, Franklin, Lafayette, Middlesex, Roxbury, and Bank of Norfolk. The aggregate capital of these banks was four millions of

BOSTON RECORDER

aggregate capital of these banks was four millions of dollars.

In addition to the repeal of these several bank charters, an act was passed in addition to the general law by which our banks are now regulated, the principal provision of which is the section prohibiting any bank director to have on loan, at any one time, from his own bank, more than eight per cent of the capital; or the whole board of directors to have on loan more than thirty per cent of the capital of the bank.

But the most important law upon this subject passed by the present legislature, is the act establishing a Board of three Bank Commissioners, whose duty it is at least once in every year, and as much oftener as they may think proper, to examine into the condition of all the banks in the Commonwealth, and to report their condition to the Governor and Council, and in case they find any bank in a precarious condition, or to have violated the laws, to issue an injunction against it, until the matter can be further investigated. The existence of such a board will not as a great check upon the proceedings of the directors of banks.

The existence of such a board will not as a great check upon the proceedings of the directors of banks. The act for the relief of insolvent debtors, and for the more equal distribution of their effects, is a very important law, and one which has long been needed. It has, however, one great defect. The clauses of discharge contained in it do not operate, (except at the election of the creditor to come in and take a share of the insolvent's estate,) upon contracts entered into before the passage of the act. It therefore leaves a great number of persons who have been laboring for years under the liabilities of bankruptey, just in their former condition, and omits to furnish that relief which might and ought to have been extended to them.

might and ought to have been extended to them.
We may mention also as an important law, the Me may mention also as an inportant law, the act allowing a divorce from the bonds of matrimony in case of desertion by either party for the space of five years. This law certainly is very reasonable. The only wooder is that it was never enacted before.

years. This law certainly is very reasonable. The only wooder is that it was never enacted before.

[Attas.]

The speech of Mr. WINTEROP, the Speaker of the Heart of Representatives, (says the Mercantile Journal) is answer to the thanks of the House, was of a character which does much honor to that gentleman, who through the se-sion has performed the arduous duties incumbent on that high office, with much credit to himself and advantage to the State. The following is an extract from this speech, which is particularly worthy of attention:—

"Sitting here, as I have, rather as a spectator than an actor during almost the whole of the responsible business of the session, I may be permitted to express a doubt, whether the Records of any one previous Legislature of Massachusetts will show more acts of high and lasting interest to society, of direct and permanent influence upon the public welfare, than those which are still under the pen of the faithful and excellent officer at my side. The Insolvent Law, a code in itself, and one so long called for by every principle of equality and equity—the Bank Commissioner act—the Commission for lessening the burdens and increasing the efficiency of the Militia System—the Bounty on Wheat—the Subscription of ten thousand dollars, to be applied in connection with an equal amount which private munificence has already conditionally tendered, towards a permanent establishment for the preparation of School Tenchers—the act to secure the completion of that great highway of Nations, the Western Railroad, and the other applications of

tionally tendered, towards a permanent establishment for the preparation of School Tenchers—the act to secure the completion of that great highway of Nations, the Western Railroad, and the other applications of the State credit system to the aid of Internal Improvements—the act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors—I can but name them, Gentlemen, and many other acts of perhaps hardly inferior importance I may have left un-named—but what Legislature has given stronger evidences of an earnest disposition and endeavor to promote the true interests and advance the best principles of a Free Republican poeple?

For myself, Gentlemen, as I have already intimated, I can claim but a small share in the responsible business of the session. Having had no opportunity in my official station to express opinions, or propose modifications of measures under discussion,—having hardly, indeed, had an opportunity to form an opinion of many of them, amid the numerous cares with which my position has been constantly surrounded, I have generally availed myself of the privilege which the Rules of the House have secured me, and reserved my vote for the contingency of a tie. As some degree of public attention was catled to this course, during the division and the License Law, I take occasion now to say, that, whatever doubts or hesilations I may have had, or may still have, as to the particular provisions or general policy of that Law—and I confess they are not a few—I heartily hope it may have a fair trial, and that having been duly enacted by the Constitutional Agents of the People, and in aid of a cause which every Christian and every Freeman must have deeply at heart, it may meet with all the respect to which the cause and the Constitution entitle it. Should it be found vexatious and oppressive, it may be hereafter modified or abolished. Should it, on the other hand, be productive of half of the public good, of but half the private happiness which has been prebe hereafter modified or abolished. Should it, on the other hand, he productive of half of the public good, of but half the private happiness which has been predicted from its passage,—and I pray God it may produce it all,—I shall feel it, for one, to have been the highest privilege which I have here enjoyed, that my hand was permitted to be the instrument, and my name the evidence of your will that it should pass into a Law.

into a Law.

Licenses.—We understand that the statements made in some of the papers that the Mayor and Aldermen are renewing licenses generally, is incorrect, and that they have granted to laverners and grocers only, consequently the number will be greatly diminished. As one important step in the march of reform, we think the closing of the low bar-rooms and dram-shops which infest our city, will receive the hearty support of all good citizens. It is to be borne hearty support of all good citizens. It is to be borne in mind that after April next, the new law cuts off all in mind that after April next, the new law cuts of all licenses for ardent spirits, and that the law taking effect July 1st, no licences can be granted after that time.—Mercantile Journal.

Our Relations with Mexico have assumed a more amicable aspect. Mr. Martinez, the Mexican Minister, has addressed a note to Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, declaring the readiness of his Government to carry into effect, a decree of the Mexican Congress, authorizing the President of that Republic to submit the difficulties between that government and this, to the arbitration of some friendly power. Mr. Forsyth, has replied, accepting the proposal for an arbitration, and declaring his readiness to enter immediately into the negeciation. ately into the negociation.

Baltimore Election .- The election for a member Baltimore Election.—The election for a member of Congress, took place in Baltimore, Md. on Wednesday last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mg. M'Kim—and John P. Kennedy, the Whig candidate was elected by a majority in the city of Baltimore of apwards of six hundred votes—and by a majority in the whole district of eight hundred and seventy-two votes. At the Congressional election in July 1837, the average Van Buren majority in Baltimore was 283 votes, & in the whole district, 151 votes.

A sumptuous entertainment was given on board the Great Western on Friday, to the Mayor and Corporation of New York, and a number of other invited guests, amongst whom were Mr. Webster.

Mr. Edmund Dwight of this city, is the generous donor of the \$10,000 for purposes of education. He is himself a member of the Board of Education.

CARDS.

The subscriber acknowledges with satisfaction the liberality of gentlemen and ladies in his church and society, who by the donation of Ten Dollars to the Mass. S. S. Society, have constituted him a life member. Also Tatriy Dollars to the Mass. Miss. Society, from the Ladies Benevolent Society and others, by which he is made a Life Member of that Society. Also Fifty Dollars to the A. S. C. F. M. from the monthly concert, by which he is constituted an honorary member of that Society.

Matth Audours. Mass. April 28, 1838. hat Society.
North Andover, Mass. April 26, 1836.

Next Andover, Moss. April 26, 1826.

Among the numerous expressions of affection and enterm, received by a pastor from a confiding and beloved people, none are more grateful to his hear, his Master. Renefactions agnet to advance the interest him heart his Master. Renefactions for the second of t

Oid Colony Railroad,
Eastern Railroad,
Do,000
Lowell and Nashua Railroad,
The subject of the currency, banks and the banking system occasioned very extended debates, and consumed a large part of the session. No new bank charters were granted. The charters of the following sessions. Someth Berwick, April 20, 1838.

Rev. Enem Cannexy gratefully acknowledges the respect and liberality of his people in recently constituting him as and consumed a large part of the session. No new bank charters were granted. The charters of the following

PILGRIM ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting of the ody will be hulden at the house of Rev. Mr. Whitmore, lymouth, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. Pigmouth, May 1. 2w. R. B. Halt, Scribe.

WORCESTER CO. TEMPERANCE CONVENTION WORCESTER CO. TEMPERANCE CONFENTION.
The Committee chosen at the Temperance Coursention is Worcester in November last, to call a meeting of the friends of Temperance in the Spring, for the purpose, expansing a Worcester County Temperance Boolety, on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating driaks—propose, that such a meeting be held in Brinley Hall, in Worcester, on Wednesday, the 9th of May naxt, at 10 o'clock, A. M. They carnessly request that there may be a full delegation from all the towns in the County of those friendly to the object stated, not only for the purpose of effecting a new organization, but of adopting any other measures which, at this interesting crisis of the Temperance Reformation, may tend to promote it. By order of the Committee, 2w.

Leicester, April, 1838.

The semi-annual meeting of the Religious Charitable Society of Middlesex North Vicinity, will be held at Leominster, in the Meetinghouse of the Ret. O. G. Hebbard, on Wednesday, 2d May, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Figural Saund Association will hold in semi-annual

The Vineyard Sound Association will hold its semi-annumering at Centreville, Rev. Mr. Marchant's, on the secon Tuesday in May, at 4 o'clock P. M. A. Coss, Series. Sandarick, April 21, 1838.

In this city, Mr. Alvah Whitney, to Miss Caroline Geyer-Mr. Forrace Jepson, of Goshen, to Miss Emily Thurston, o Pelham-Mr. Frederick A. Hawley, to Miss Louisa, daughte of Joseph Winsor, Esq. In South Bouton, on Sunday last, Mr. Ebenezer J. Mat thews, to Miss Philedis Davis, Warthariestown, Mr. Benj. B. Howe, to Miss Nancy 8 Warthariestown, Mr. Benj. B. Howe, to Miss Nancy 8

Warner.

In 8t. Augustine, E. F. March 27th, Andrew Anderson, M. D. to Mise Clarissa C. Fairbanks, of this city.

Married, at Bouthbridge, on Tousday morning the 24th inst by Rev. Eber Carpenter, Mr. Samuel Freeman, Jr. of Parma Cuyahoga, Ohio, to Miss Mariel A. Morse, daughter of Des Jason Morse, of Southbridge. The same day, they set on for the West, accompanied with a state of the bride, toke has composed with reference to the parting scene the following and their friends on the augustial occasion, inst before takin leave. The lines breathe filial piety and affection; and a they are admirably adapted to their immediate design, so the will doubtless commend themselves, at the present time, the sympathies of many families in New England, whose loved members in a similar manner, are separated from each old or by removal to the western country.

The time long expected, duer sister, bus ceme, When we sigh a fareteel to our childhood's awest home, To the friends who now bises we, while here we remain; Oh! when shall we meet all these loved ones again. Farewell, below'd father! Long, long have we shared, Your care and protection, your counsel and prayers; Your love, and your kindness, we ne'er shall forget, Till the sun of existence in darkness shall set.

We leave you, dear father, perhaps ne'er to meet, Till we cast our bright crowns at Emmanuel's feet; Tiller sorrow, and sighing, forever shall cesses, On these heavenly shores all is rapture and peace. Farewell mother dearest! How pale is your cheek, And your heart throbs with anguish that tongue cannot speal Your band gave relief, when by sichness distressed, You soothed every care, when by sorrow oppressed. We shally would linger your pathway to cheek, And your heart throbs with anguish that tongue cannot speal Your hand gave relief, when by sichness distressed, You soothed every care, when by sorrow oppressed. We shally would interer with endiess delight.

Farewell, home of childhood! Oh! where shall we find A spet dear as this we are reasying behind! Here ble

In this city, on Monday, Mr. Thomas Holt, aged 61—C Monday last, Martha M. Barton, 25—Widow Mary Bruce, —Mrs. Eleonors, wife of Charles Bradbury, Esq. of this cit 37—Mrs. Sarah Johnson, formerly of Leominater, Mass. 75. In Newburyport, Rev. ALONIO PHILLIPS, 48, formerly Princeton, Mass.

Princeton, Mass.
In Karnstable, Ohed Coffin, (colored) a revolutionary pensioner, 69. In returning to his house in the evening, he loss has way, and wandered to the shore, where he was drowned in Warwick, Mr. Isaish Hanga, 90.
In Haverhill, N. H. April Elst, Hon. Israel Bartlett, 90.
In Fortiand, Mrs. Elizabeth Parsons, formerly of Newbury

port, 76.
In Beigrade, Me. Thomas Eldred, Esq. 70.
In Hudeon, Ohio, on the morning of April 22d, after a sh liness of lung fever, Hon. Samuel F. Dickinnon, formerly Amberst, Mass.

in Cincinnati, on Sunday evening, 22d ult. of consump In Cincinnati, on Sunday evening, 22d ult. of consump Mr. John W. Wales, 28, and his only child Henry H. W 1.2 months. Mr. W. had that say returned from Newleans, whither he had gone four or five weeks before, or count of his health, and resched home only in time to the death of his child, whom he survived but an hour. W, has left a wife, and a large number of friends, to re his loss.

Brighton Market--Monday, April 30, 1838.

From the Daily divertiser & Patriot.

At market 170 Beef Cattle, 8 pairs Working Osen, 10 Cows and Calves, and 240 Swin, 4 Cattle, and 240 Swin, 20 Cattle, 25 Cattle, 2

Bills of the following Banks are not received at the

Suffolk Bank - May 4, 1938. Kilbr, at Boston,
Nabant, at Lynn,
Nabant, at Lynn,
Chelsea, at Chelsea,
Franklin, at Boston,
Franklin, at Boston,
Commonwealth, at Boston,
Commonwealth, at Boston,
Middlesex, at Cambridge.
American, at Boston.
Nurfolk Bank, at Roxbury.
Citizens, at Worcester. tizens, at Worcester.
oxbury, at Roxbury.
armer's and Mechanic's, at South
Adams Village,

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Lancaster, at Lancaster. VERMONT. Bt. Albans, at St. Albans. Manchester, at Manchester. Essex, at Guildhall. Newbury, at Wells River. Windsor, at Windsor.

Windsor, at Windsor.

MAINE.
Cumberland Bank, at Portland.
City Bank, at Portland.
Old Town, at Orono.
81. Croix Bank, at Calais.
Calais Bank, at Calais.
Washington County Bank.
Stillwater Canal Bank, at Orono.
Lafayette, at Bangor.
Commence. Stillwater Canal Bank, at Orono. Lafayette, at Bangor. Commercial, at Bangor. Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort. Globe Bank, at Bangor. Connecticut. Stamford, at Banford. Bridgeport, at Bridgeport.

Authority, as authority, and the hills of all the close of the close o

tills not taken:
Bills of the Georgia Lumber Co. payable in Portland have
ppeared in our market—but are refused at the Suffolk Bank.
Thills of \$20 and under of the American Bank, are recemed at their counter in bills of the current Banks of this

NEW WORK.

NEW WORK.

DROOF of the Genuineness of the writings of the New-Testament, for intelligent Readers of all Classes—translated from the German of Dr. H. Oblansen, Professor of Theology in the University of Erlangen, &c., twith Notes, by David Foodleth, Jr. For sale at CROUKER & BREWSTERS, 42 Washington street.

Memoirs of American Missionaries, TORNERLY consected with the Society of Inquiry Respecting Missions in the Andover Theological Seminary, embracing a History of the Society, etc. With an Introduct tory Essay, by Leonard Woods, D. D., and Portraits of Fish, Judson, Richards and Newhall. The balance of the edition of this interesting volume for sale by WHIPPLE & DAN-HELL, No. 7 Corability.

May 4.

DERMANENT and Transient, may be obtained at M. RELL, No. 7 Corability.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

paper marcines

WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL.

A unrivalled assortment—ranging so extensively in quality, price, figure, color, hue and tint, that every one can have ample means of being well suited. All, therefore, who would like to improve the walls of their spartments, and, at a small expense, see them radiant with cheanliness, cheerfulness and beauty, are invited to call.

2.7 Couray Maganarts supplied on the most favorable terms. A small stock of Paper Hangings in every country village is indiamenable.

terms. A small stock of representations in diagrams between the collaboration of the collabor

Letters from the West Indies :

RELATING especially to the Danish Island, St. Croix, and to the British Islands, Antigua, Barbadoes and Jamaica, by Sylvester Hovey, late Professor of Mathématics and Natural Palidosophy, Amberst College. For sale at CROCK-ER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street. May 4.

MEDHURST'S CHINA.

IN Press, and will be published by CROCKER & RREWS.

TER, 47 Washington street—China: its fixed and Prospects, containing allusions to the Antiquity. Extent, Population, Civilization, Literature, and Manners of the Chinese, with an exhibition of what has keen done, and what yet remains to be done, in order to Evangelize China; the nature of the intercourse between the Chinese and Foreigners, and the facilities for spreading Divine and Human Knowledge among the inhabitants of the marstime provinces, with a copious Journal of a Voyage in the Huron, in 1835; by Rev. Wm. H. Medhurst, Missionary in China for twenty years, from the London Missionary Society. Letters from the West Indies;

ElaTiNG especially to the Danish IslandSt. Croix, and
to the British Islands Antigus, Barbadoes, and Jamsiela State Hovey.

That are the Colored Receive Proton of the years 1835—
5, and of 1836—7 in on West Indies, a part of the time as
agent for the "American Union for the Relief and Improvement of the Colored Race," under whose direction this volume is published. Also,
Emancipation in the West Indies, the volume published by
the American Anti-Slavery Society, containing the Report of
their Agents respecting the results of Emancipation in the

Proof of the Genuineness OF the Writings of the New Testament; for intelligent readers of all classes. Translated from the German of Dr. H. Olshausen, Professor of Theology, &c. With Notes, by David Foedick, Jr. For sale by WHIPPLE & DAM RELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

BUDS OF SPRING. Poetical Remains of Augustus Foster Lyde. With Addenda.
Letters from the West Indies; relating especially to the Danish Island St. Creix, and to the British Islands Antigus, Barbadoes and Jamsica. By Sylvester Hovey, late Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Amberst College.
Proof of the Genuineness of the Writings of the New Testament; for intelligent readers of all classes—transited from the German of Dr. H. Olshausen, Prof. of Theol. in the University of Erlangen, etc. With Notes, by David Foodick, Jr. An Inquiry into the Moral and Religious Character of the American Government. Svo. American Government. evo.
American Government. evo.
Philip H. Nicklin, A. M.
Murch's History of Presbyterian and General Baptist
Churches in the West of England.

Day on the Will.
Wayland on Human Responsibility.
For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington St.
May 4.

JAMES' CHRISTIAN PROFESSOR.

JAMES' CHRISTIAN PROFESSOR.

JAMES' Christian Professor Addressed, in a series of Christian Professor Addressed, in a series of Christian Professor.

Christian Professor Addressed, in a series of Christian Professor.

Antender of Contrasts.—What the Christian profession—The damgers of Self-deception—The Young Professor—An Attempt to compare the present generation of professors with others that have preceded them—The Necessity and importance of professors not being satisfied with low degrees of piety, and on their seeking to attain eminence—The duty of professors to avoid the appearance of evil—on conformity to the world—on their seeking to attain eminence—The duty of professors to avoid the appearance of evil—on conformity to the world—on the conduct of professors in reference to politics—on Brother-ly love—The influence of professors—conduct of professors towards unconverted relatives—The Unmarried professor—The professor—the Dring Professor on the necessity of the Holy Spirit's influence to sustain the Christian Professor—The Dring Professor—For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 118 Washington street. May 4.

ALTON TRIALS.

THE Trial of W. J. Gilman and others who were indicted for Riot in defending a printing press from an armed mob in Alton, Ill. in Nov. 1837, and the trial of John Solsmon and others for forcibly entering the warehouse of Godfrey, Gilman & Co. and destroying a printing press. With a frontispiece, giving a striking sketch of the Alton Mob. For sale by the dozen or single, by WHIPPLE & DAM. RELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

THE FATHER'S BOOK.

BY THEO. DWIGHT, JR.

CONTENTS.—The Young Father—Frinciples of Education—Young Children—Health of Children—Religious astruction—A family on the Sabbath—Flaythings, sports, musements and exercise—Family government—Incilectual astruction—Music, Politeness, Punctuality, and Schools.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, and may be ad of the principal booksellers in the U. States. 3w. May 4. THE MOTHER'S HYMN BOOK: COMPILED from various authors and private manuscripts for the use of Maternal Associations, and for special occasions of social and private worship. By Thomas Hastings. Price 25 cents. For sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street.

tings. Price 25 cents. For sair 1) a Sermon, preached at 138 Washington street.

As above—The Power of Paith; a Sermon, preached at Constantineple, on the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Dwight, showing her life and character, by W. Goodel; and a Sermon, by H. G. O. Dwight. Price 25 cents.

May 4. OR the Mysteries; a sequel to Ernest Maltravers, by the author of Pelham, Rienzi, The Student, Eugene Aram, Leila, &c. &c. in 2 vols. 12mo. Just received and for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington at. May 4.

NEW QUESTION BOOKS.

NEW QUESTION BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED by the MASSACHUSETTS S. S. SOCIETY,
Neucomb's Scripture Questions; for the use of Sabbath
Schools and Bible Clauses. Vol. II. On the First Epistle of
Paul to the Corinthians. 52 leasons.
Neucomb's First Question Book. Vol. II. 52 leasons.
No labor or care has been wanting to make these books, in
all respects, adapted to the schools in this part of the dountry. The leasons, in the one on Corinthians, are arranged in
two ladependent series,—one designed for the younger and
leas advanced scholars, and the second for those more mature
in age and intelligence,—so that the same leason may be studied by the whole school, excepting the infant department, at
the same time. The lessons are generally much shorter and
the series more nearly equal in length, than they are in the

died by the whole school, excepting the infant department, at the same time. The lessons are generally much shorter and the series more nearly equal in length, than they are in the book on Romans. Each question is numbered.

The First Question Book embraces fifty-two short, selected lessons, with the passage of Scripture printed at the commencement of each. The general plan and arrangement of the book does not differ essentially from Volume I. It is, however, somewhat more elevated, and better calculated for the use of the whole school. Though it is specially designed for smaller scholars, it will not be found inappropriate for the eledest and most advanced. Each question is numbered.

The numerous orders for these books, that have been coming in the last six or eight weeks, and the general inquiry about them, which we hear, encourage the expectation that they will have a very extensive and rapid sale.

A Biblical Catechism, designed for Infant Sabbath Schools. No. V., IS lessons, 38 pp.

It was found, that many teachers, in using the former numbers of this Catechism, were in the habit of asking the questions, without previously reading or repeating to their children the subject of the lesson. As the lessons are designed for children, many of whom cannot read, the book used in this manner, loses most of its interest and importance. To obviate this difficulty, the author, in this number, has prefixed in very simple language, adapted to the espocities of the little ones, the subject of each lesson.

C. DEAN, May 4.

BIOGRAPHIES FOR YOUTH. HE American Sunday School Union have published biog-raphics of the following, among other Lives and Me-

THE American Sunday School Union have published higgings.

The Boston Banks have resumed specie payments.

DUMMER ACADEMY.

NEWBURY. (Byfield Parish.) Essex County.

THE Summer Term is this Academy, will begin on Thursday, May 17th, and will continue fourteen occas. The Clossical Department is under the care of Nelsemiah Cleaves land, Eeq. The English Department is under the care of Mr. Phineas Richols. The Trustees of Dummer Academy can with confidence commend this Institution to parents who may wish to place their boys in the country, as combining in a high degree the advantages of ample and thorough instruction, and good discipline, with salubrity and pleasantness of situation, and a rare exemption from objects of temptation. To those whose circumstances make important, the tuition for is remitted.

To those whose circumstances make important, the tuition for is remitted.

To those whose circumstances make important, the tuition for is remitted.

To those whose circumstances make important, the tuition for is remitted.

To those whose circumstances make important, the tuition for is remitted.

To those whose circumstances make important, the tuition for is remitted.

To those whose circumstances make important, the tuition for is remitted.

To those whose circumstances.

Applications for admission or further information, may be made to the Teachers at Byfield.

To those whose circumstances.

Applications for admission or further information, may be made to the Teachers at Byfield.

To those whose circumstances.

Applications for admission or further information, may be made to the Teachers at Byfield.

To those whose circumstances.

Applications for admission or further information, may be made to the Teachers at Byfield.

To those whose circumstances.

Applications for admission or further information, may be made to Teachers at Byfield.

To those whose circumstances are supplied to the Principal of the Teachers at Byfield.

To those whose circumstances are information, may be made to the Teachers at Byfiel

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, at the Office of the BOSTON RE-CORDER. PRICE ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. CORDER. PRICE ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—Gen.

Washington's House, (With a Picture.) A Letter from
the Cherokee Children, to their white Brothers and Sisters,
Do as you would be Done By. A Talk about the Rody.
Scenes in Ohio—No. 2. Hearing the Voice of the Shepherd,
Singular and Interesting Occurrence. Animal Instinct. Dislogue. Hadre.

MORNING ALL DAY. BY DR. W. A. ALCOTT.

I have been the companion, the victim of sorrow;

I have lain down at night without hope of the more No gleam in the future—not a single bright ray; No quiet at night, and no morning all day. Heart sick of the world, I have sometimes retreated To forests and glens, and my sorrows repeated; I have shrunk from the sound of my feet by the way;— No slumbers by night, and no morning by day. I have wished-oh, how vain !- I had wings, and could fi From earth and its turmoil, to rest in the sky Where glorified spirits, in brightest array, Rejoice without ceasing, in morning all day.

But a change has come o'er me. I lift up my head; The world is all joyous—my sorrows are fled No fears or forebodings beset my bright way; I rise ere the lark, and t' is morning all day You ask for the cause. The reply is soon given; I have learned how to prize the rich favors of heaver I breathe the pure air; think, labor and play; I repose when 't is night, but have morning all day. The world is now hopeful, I heed not its dangers; My friends and companions no more seem like strange The darkness and clouds have long since fied away; I have peace all the night, and blithe morning all day My youth seems renewed: -my thought on swift pinion Explore the condition of monarchs and minions;—
All scenes and all trials instruction convey;
I dream not by night—I have morning all day. O ve who but sleep, while all nature rejoices, With that of the lark-and have morning all day

Discussion.

And then, when the lessons of life are all o'er,

And they who now know us shall know us no more

When the last gleams of twilight have faded away, We'll soar to a world where 't is morning all day.

MR. ALLEN'S SPEECH,

On Ministers leaving a Moral Kingdom, to bear testimony against sin; Liberty in danger from the Publication of its Principles; the Constitu-tion a shield for slavery; and the Union better than Freedom and Righteousness. Boston, published by Isaac Knapp, No. 25 Cornhill. 1838

I wish, Mr. Editor, especially to commend this pamphlet to the notice of the community It is a very uncommon performance. In pow-er of language, beauty of illustration, cogency of argument, depth of philosophy and political wisdom, it is unsurpassed by any 40 consecutive pages of Burke, or of Webster. One can not read it without feeling the glow of moral and intellectual elevation.

and intellectual elevation.

The greatest moral revolution of the present age, will doubtless be the overthrow of slavery throughout Christendom. Many elergymen feel a degree of painful and conscientious so-licitude respecting their duty in this stormy conflict. To such, this pamphlet will be a treasury of truth. Though it is difficult to conceive how any one can dissent from its con-clusions, yet it is not to be supposed that in the present state of excitement and committal, all vill see eye to eye. But, even those who dissent, if such there are, must respect the elo-quence, the intellectual power, the manly, yet courteous freedom, with which the subject is handled

handled.

I hope, Mr. Editor, your readers will not regard this as merely a newspaper puff. There is danger, in the multiplicity of publications at the present day, that a pamphlet of really un common worth may pass away unnoticed with the rest.

The objection is often urged against any clerical movement upon the subject of slavery, that it is a political subject, and is connecting itself with the movements of political parties.

To this Mr. Allen replies.

"What does the principle assumed in the objection amount to? It is this, that any sin whatever may take shelter under the wing of politics, and that, having gained a place there, the minister of truth may not touch it—may not speak to it, nor of it. It is a principle that goes to defeat the purpose of the Christian ministry; a principle that, if carried out, would annihilate the kingdom of Christ, and spread, without limit, the empire of Satan. What are the practical details into which this principle would lead us? Let it be once but well set-tled, and it would have strength enough to de-molish every pulpit in the land, and the last sound of the gospel would die away from the earth. What sin would not rally its friends, organize them politically, and trench, one after another, on a moral kingdom, till the whole should be partitioned into the kingdom of this

We find, at least in one place, a party formed, not of large dimensions at present, but yet an organized party large enough to be yet an organized party large enough to be watched, whose aim is, among other things, to abolish the institution of marriage—to put asunder what God hath joined together; to do that, which, if done, would break up the foundations of society and let loose the bond that ties the world together. That party is political, and carries whatever of force it can gather to the decision of the ballot-lox. Is the ballot lox therefore the set of refuge for really lot-box therefore the ark of refuge for polluhis holy function? May be no longer publish the law of God or array its denunciations against the sin of licentiousness?

A party has sprung up, that may possibly

righteous means, above the level to which prorighteous means, above the level to which pro-fligacy of morals has sunk them. It is by bringing down those above them and throwing all on a level to-day where all cannot be to-morrow. They call as boudly as even their impudence yet dares, for a division of other mea's property for the common behoof. Give them their wish and they would sensity the cofthem their wish and they would empty the cof-fers of the enterprising and frugal merchant and mechanic, and cut up the farm of the thrifty yeoman, to scramble in the common stock and supply the wants of idleness and prodigality. They too are politicians. They go, with all the troops they can muster, to the polis. They are politicians of the fiercest school, such men as would have greed the coports of Casiline. as would have graced the cohorts of Catiline. elamorous from morning till night for the hon-est earnings of prudent industry. Does their greediness for other men's gains find protection under the cover of politics? Have they clammored down the law of God at the ballot-box?

Have they, by political concert, shut out the ministration of the command, "thou shall not covet anything that is thy neighbor's?"

It county justly be said that the question is affected by the present number of the party which is thus political. Present dimensions may grow. The actual and the possible may be one. Besides, the principle of the objection is universal, and covers all dimensions. And who, in either of these instances of politi-And who, in either of these instances of point-eal organization, would not break through such a theory to save a land from plunder and pol-lation? Who, that cares for the rights and welfare of men, would have the hardihood to deny to a Christian ministry the duty, as far as in it lies significant. in it lies, singly or by scores, to forestall the growth of such a party, or, if already great, to level against it the whole artillery of a moral kingdom? Whoever else would, he who has raised this objection would not.

tends it to every circumstance of being, to the powers and aspirations of the immortal unind. It keeps back, year after year to the last sand of life, the carrings of the laborer that hath reaped down the fields. It allows its subject neither house nor land, neither wife nor children, neither body nor soul."

about 100,000 apprentices—has sent a message to the Legislature, strongly recommending the adoption of a joint resolution by the two houses, for the entire abolition of the apprenticeship system, on the first of August next.

Miscellany.

Cause of Freedom.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

ollected for the Boston Recorder.] (Collected for the Boston Recorder.)
Abolition in France.—A long and animated debate has been held in the French Chambers, on the abolition of slavery in the colonies. All parties were agreed upon the necessity of abolition; but the ministers, though expressing their determination to effect it ultimately thought the time had not yet come.

A Wonderful Discovery. - The great "Southern Commercial Convention," recently held at Augusta, have declared, as a "great truth," Augusta, nave declared, as a "great truth," which they anticipate will be soon "seen and felt," "that of all the social conditions of man, the most favorable to the development of the cardinal virtues of the heart and the noblest faculties of the soul—to the promotion of private happiness and public prosperity, is that of slaveholding communities, under free political institutions." institutions.

A writer in the Columbia, S. C. Telescope, March 29, says, "Agitation is the natural and certain cure of all deep-rooted, widespread, and long standing evils. It is the conflict between those who will no longer endure and those who are struggling to perpetuate abuses. It is fast doing its duty."

The St. Joseph's (Florida) Times, ome months since, "If it were not the it were not that we some months since, "If it were not that we are a little overmatched now, we could wish that all the northern abolitionists were with the Indians in the peninsula, that the country might be rid of two evils at once."

The same paper, Jan. 17, makes the follow-

ing remarks respecting Senator Morris' noble resolutions in the U. S. Senate, "Every abolition movement yet made is a

trifle in comparison with this movement of Mr. Morris in the Senate of the United States. If any one, three years since, had foretold that at this time such resolutions would have found their way into that body, he would have been et down as a madman,"

If this doctrine is true, the abolitionists are

certainly on the right track.

The Augusta Constitutionalist, of March 22,

commenting on the act of a young man named Wooster, who shot a slave belonging to Hon. John P. King, and after being charged with murder by the coroner's inquest, was let to bail by Judge Sekley in the sum of \$3,000; says the case "is an evidence of the evils that spring from carrying deadly weapons. Here is a young man, in the bloom of life, with an education of the first order, for the rash act of one moment, compelled to suffer the torment of a smitten conscience for the remainder of Yet the murderer of a slave is only held to bail in THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS while he who entices a slave away from hi master (technically called stealing a slave) suf-A writer in the Charleston Patriot, Feb. 27.

says, "Intemperance prevails to an alarming extent among us. Young men and old, for eigners and citizens, male and female, white eigners and citizens, male and female, white and black, and shall I say it? even professors of religion are seen under the exciting influ-ence of strong drink. And shall we say it is no concern of ours? Sir, the inhabitants of the world constitute one great family. And shall I see many members of that family to which I belong injuring themselves," [or deep-ly it used by other nembers of the same family. it jured by other members of the same far I may save them from injury and death: outhern brethren understand the principles of interference" very well, in all cases exceptavery.—Ib.

The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser, of March 23, contains seven distinct advertisements of persons confined in the jail, on the charge of being runaway slaves.

The Emancipator of April 19, reports fifteen new anti-slavery societies, four of which are

Died .- At West Springfield, Mass., on the and inst., Mr. Heman Fuller, aged 69. M Fuller's life furnishes another example of black man rising by his own efforts from the poverty and degradation of his class, to the place of a good citizen. He acquired a com-fortable independence in property; was a kind husband, an affectionate father, and an honest man .- Springfield Republican.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—W. have received the "Report of the Joint Special Committee to the Legislature of Massachusetts, relating to Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States." I is very full and explicit, and the Committee are of the unautomys onlying that the power to abolish is very full and explicit, and the Committee are of the unanimous opinion that the power to abolish slazery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and Territories, does reside exclusively and absolutely in Congress, and "that Congress ought immediately to exercise this power in the total abolition of Slavery in the District of Colum-bia," and the Territories; and that "Cougress does possess the power to regulate or entirely prohibit, at its discretion, the trade in Slaves, as in any other settles which is made the subject of Commerce beat its discretion, the trade in Slaves, as in any other article which is made the subject of Commerce be-tween the different States." To this Report the following Resolves are annexed, which have been adopted by both Houses of the Legislature. [Ck. Watchman.

1. Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitu-tion, power to abolish slavery and the slave trade at the District of Columbia; and that there is noth-ag in the terms or circumstances of the acts of ession by Virginia and Maryland, or otherwise, moosing any legal or moral restraint upon its ex-reise.

2. Resolved, That Congress ought to take mea-sures for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia

3. Resolved, That the rights of justice, the claims 3. Resolved, That the rights of justice, the classic of humanity, and the common good, slike demand the entire suppression of the slave trade now carried on in the District of Columbia.

4. Resolved, That Congress has, by the Constitution, power to abolish slavery in the territories of

5. Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolve to each of our Senators and Representatives in Con-

Resolves relating to the slave trade between the States.

 Resolved, That Congress has, by the Consti-tation, power to abolish the traffic in slaves between different States of the Union.
 Resolved, That the exercise of this power is 2. Resolved, That the exercise of this power is emanded by the principles of humanity and jus-

tice.
3. Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to ferward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Resolves relating to the admission of new States into

Resolved, That no new State should hereafter be idmitted into the Union, whose constitution of covernment shall permit the existence of domestic layers. Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be

requested to forward a copy of these Resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Con-

kingdom? Whoever else would, he who has raised this objection would not.

And what is slavery but a system, on a scale of fearful magnitude, of rapine and licentiousness? It does not indeed, throw private property, the hard earnings of individuals, into the common stock. It seeks not to equalize the condition of men as to property, but to create, by the sternest oppression, the utmost possible difference among them. Nor does it limit this difference to mere property. It ex-

From the Temperance Recorder

ROYAL TEMPERANCE CORRESPONDENCE In October last, Mr. Delavan sent three volumes of the Temperance Tales, written by L. M. Sargent, Esq. richly bound, to Queen VICTORIA, through her consul at New York,

the the following letter.

Ballston Centre, Saraloga County, State of New York, October 22, 1837. So HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Permit me to ask your majesty's acceptance of the small volumes accompanying this. The tales contained in them are founded on facts. Their extensive circulation in this country has with the blessing of God, been the means of the state of the turning very many from the destructive paths of intemperance; and prevented thou-ands of others from entering upon that downward others from entering upon that downward course, by inducing them to abstain entirely from all those drinks which produce intoxication. The great discovery has been made by hundreds of thousands in this, and in other lands, that all liquors containing alcohol are never useful, but always injurious to persons in health. Time and fashion have long upheld the common use of intoxicating drinks; but this cannot render such use right or expedient, seeing the immense amount of crime and seeing the immense amount of crime and wretchedness that have in all ages, and in all places, followed as the legitimale effect of such It is our belief, that at least one million of our adult population in America have al-ready abandoned the common use of such drinks from this entire conviction of their always injurious and never useful effect. For nine years I have been a very attentive obser-ver of the uniform effect of the use of intoxicaing drinks, and have watched the Temperance reformation with the most intense interest; have collected much testimony from every quarter; but I have never seen or heard of an quarter; but I have never seen or near of an individual, who had for any length of time totally abstained from the use of all such drinks, whose testimony was not fully in favor of this new principle. It is now universally admitted in this country, that no other principle possesses any power to reform the poor drunkard; it sees any power to reform the poor drunkard; it is also established, beyond all question, that the intoxicating principle alcohol is the product, not of distillation, but of fermentation.

In this country it has been found that the example of those in exalted stations is all powerful in carrying forward this great contravious

ful in carrying forward this great enterprise. It is in the power of a few in any country to eradicate a pernicious custom, no matter how popular, or of how long standing. Can those who occupy high stations expect that those be-low them will be much reformed or benefited by their precepts, while their example teaches a

I resided seven years in England, I was then convinced, and I now feel assured, that could the entire population of Great Britain be induced to abandon the use of alcoholic drinks and used to abandon the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage, and thus prevent the productions of her soil from destruction, and worse than destruction, by the brewer and distiller, and save them for food;—poverty and crime would almost cease; emigration would not take place, as a measure of necessity; universal prosperity, in every branch of industry, would neveral, and the country, and its research prevail; and the country, in all its interests, assume an appearance of youthful vigor and

May I beg your majesty, to read these little volumes? I almost venture to promise that the perusal of the first story (which has alrealy passed through over one hundred editions) vill create an interest in the heart of your ma-Sty for those that follow.
Our fervent prayer is that England, the land

our fathers, may experience her full have of benefit of this great reformation; and that he hearts of its advocates may be cheered and the hearts of its advocates may be cheered and their hands strengthened by the noble example of her young and beloved queen, giving it her approbation and support. If, as I fear my zeal for this cause has made me trespass too far, and I have taken too great a liberty, I will trust to your majesty to pardon my presumption, and think only of my motive.

tion, and think only of my motive. May a kind Providence ever watch over your May a kind Providence ever watch over your majesty, and enable you to view this important subject aright; and may your life be spared to be a rich blessing to your own people and the whole world, shall ever be the prayer of, Your majesty's most obedient, Humble servant, EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ANSWER.

Sl. James' Palace, Jan. 8, 1838.

- Sir,—I have had the honor to submit your letter to Her Majesty, and have sincere pleasure in being able to inform you, that the Queen has very graciously been pleased to acquiesce in the request therein expressed, and to accept of the four small volumes of Temperance Tales which accompanied it.—Her Majesty at the same time was pleased to command me to convey to you the expression of her entire satisfaction at this mark of your her entire satisfaction at this mark of your attention. The subject indeed could not fail to create great interest. The efforts which are king, both in America and this country, for the suppression of the besetting sin of intemperance, cannot but meet with her Majesty's approbation; and I think it will be gratifying to you to know that those passages of ryour letter which relate to your residence in England, and the effects likely to be produced here by an abandonment of this pernicious vice, are fully appreciated, and more particularly that passage which assures Her Majesty that "your fervent prayer is, that England, the land of our fathers, may experience her full share of the benefit of this great reformation." share of the benefit of this great reformation.
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

J. H. GLOVER.

Her Majesty's Librarian.

To Edward C. Delavan,

Ballston Centre, Saratoga County, State of New York.

Benevolence .- " Not for ourselves, but for others," is the grand law of nature, inscribed by the hand of God on every part of creation. Not for itself, but for others, does the sun dis-pense its beams; not for themselves, but for others, do the clouds distil their showers; not for herself, but for others, does the earth un-lock her treasures; not for themselves, but for others, do the trees produce their fruit, or the flowers diffuse their fragrance and display their various hues. So not for himself, but others, are the blessings of heaven bestowed on man; He who lives only to himself, and He who lives only to himself, and consumes the bounty of heaven upon his lusts, or consecrates it to the demon of avarice, is a barren rock in a fertile plain—he is a thorny bramble in a fruitful vineyard; he is the

grave of God's blessings; he is the very bia deserta of the moral world.—Payson. Our houses are built, our vineyards are Our houses are built, our vineyards are planted around the base of a volcano. They may be fair and flourishing to-day—tomorrow, ashes may be all that remains. Open your bands wide, then, while they contain any blessings to bestow; for of that which you give, you can never be deprived.—Ib.

the precious things of the Gospel. If the list I be very short, you need look no further for reason why your graces decay.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.-I saw a mourner BRAUFIFUL EXTRACT.—I saw a mourner standing at eventide over the grave of one dearest to him on earth. The memory of joys that were past came crewding on his soul. "And is this," said he, "all that remains of one so loved and so lovely? I call, but no voice answers. Oh! my loved one will not hear! O death! inexorable death! what hast they dow? Let my line developed. thou done? Let me lie down and forget my

When he thought thus in agony, the form of Christianity came by. He heard the song and Christianity came by. He heard the song and transport of the great multitude which no man can number around the throne—There were the spirits of the just made perfect—there, the spirit of her he mourned! Their happiness was pure, permanent and perfect. The mourn-er then wiped his tears from his eyes, took courage and thanked God;—"all the days of my appointed time," said he, " will I wait till my change come;" and he returned to the duties of life, no longer sorrowing as those who have

THE MAN OF LEISURE ON A DEATH-BED .-Mr. Inklin was taken ill. He had said often that he thought religion might be a good thing, and he meant to look into it. An anxious friend brought a clergyman to him. He spoke tenderly, but seriously to the sufferer, of eter

"Call tomorrow," said the Man of Leisure, and we will talk about these matters. That night the Man of Leisure died.

On CANDOR,-Every man who is sincerely in earnest to advance the interest of religion, will have acquired such a degree of candor as to become indifferent by whom good is done, to become indifferent by whom good is done, or who has the reputation of doing it, provided it be actually done. He will be anxious to increase the stock of human virtue, and of human happiness by every possible means. He will sharpen every instrument of goodness, though it be not east in his own mould, or fashioned after his own pattern. He will never consider whether the form suits his own particular taste, but whether the instrument tself be calculated to accomplish the work of his master. It is a test by which he will be able to judge of his own sincerity, if the delight he feels at hearing of a meritorious action suffers no abatement, because it was performed by one who differs from him in his religion, or even his political sentiments.

SHALL IT BE WE. -At Worcester there was and perhaps still is, an idiot, who was em-ployed at the Cathedral there, in blowing the ployed at the Cathedral there, in blowing the organ. A resourkably fine anthem being performed one day, the organ blower, when all was over, said, "I think we have performed mighty well to day," "We performed?"-answered the organist; "I think 'twas I performed; or I'm much mistaken." Shortly after another celebrated piece of music was to be played. In the middle of the anthem, the organ stops all at once. The organist cries out in a passion, "why don't you blow?" the fellow, on that, pops out his head from behind the organ, and said, "shall it be we, then," What are all our pretentions to free will

What are all our pretentions to free will, spiritual strength, and self-righteousness; but the pride of our hearts, realizing the idiot's question, "shall it be we!"—Toplady.

GEMS FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS. NO. XXIII. Selected for the Boston Recorder.

A minister had need look to it, that he profit all his preaching himself.—J. Rogers.

Dost thou value thyself upon popular ap-lause and a great name? Think how many plause and a great name? Think how many who have made a distinguished figure in the world, are dead and unregarded, as if they had

A sermon to be good must be good tempered.—Edw. Parsons.

In many cases a copious manner of expression gives strength and weight to our ideas, which oft make impressions upon the mind, as iron does upon solid bodies, rather by repeated strokes than a single blow .- Pliny's Letters. It is almost as easy to keep fish alive with-

out water, as to preserve spirituality of mind amid the smiles of the world. When the care of souls is the matter of trust let the greater part of men stand off, and pre-sume not to meddle in the mighty work.

The success of the ministry will always dend humania pend, humanly speaking, upon the fervor with which the divinity of Christ is presented to the mind of man.—J. Parsons.

Preachers in their sermons should resemble heralds, declaring the message of their Master, A man sometimes suffers himself to be lulled

A man sometimes suffers himself to be inited asleep by the agreeable voice of a flattering world, which praises the pastor for performing one half of his duty, while God condemns him for the neglect of the other.—Quešnel,

Let us not refuse disgrace; Jesus Christ was disgraced for us; may our disgrace tend to his glory.—Life of Fenelon.

PARENTAL EDUCATION.

CLERGYMAN AND LADY, with a small family, re-A CLERGYMAN AND LADY, with a small family, receatly successfully employed in an important Public
School, but now located within about 20 miles of Boston, in
a healthy and pleasant Village, of easy access, would receive
under their care from four to six lads, from the age of six to
twelve, whom they would instruct in branches suited to their
capacity, and toward whom they would act a parentzl part.
While any would be received, they would prefer such as have
been deprived of parents, or of their counsel and attention by
the business of life. Toward all such, they would feel it a
privilege to act the part of a kind father and mother. The
terms will be according to age, from Three to Four Dollars
per week.

terms will be according to age, from three to rour bonars per week.

For further information, they are allowed to refer to Rev. G. W. Blagden, Pastor of the Old South Church—Rev. H. Winslow, Pastor of Bowdoin street Church—and to Rev. Seth Bliss, Secretary of the American Tract Society in Bos-ton.

March 23.

TO YOUNG MEN.

TAIL Subscriber instructs in BOOK KEEPINO, by the most approved forms of Double and Single Entry, and a superior mode of illustration;—also in Abithmetic, Writing, and other branches of education adapted to business;—also in the higher branches of Mathematics and in Alorbra; and has himself made very important improvements not yet pulsars. higher branches or himself made very important improvements not yet pu-himself made very important improvements not yet pu-himself made very important improvements not yet pu-led. Apply at No. 22 Joy's Buildings. Satisfactory refe D. GOULD.

FULLER ACADEMY, WEST NEWTON. TAME Spring Term will commence on Monday, April 23, and continue 12 weeks. The Summer Term July 30, and continue 11 weeks.

ad continue II weeks.

Tutrios.—Common English Branches,
Higher do. do. including Latin and Greek, 6,00.
Assistants are engaged who will give instruction in French,
talian and Drawing, each of which will be \$3,00 additional.
Iosic taught if desired. Six or e young ladies may find pleasant accommodations at the house of the Instructor. Board, and accommonations at the mouse of the instructor. Board \$82.60 per weeds, including a sashing.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Lyman Gilbert, West Newton—Rev Hubbard Winnlow, and Bea. Julius A. Pelimer, Bouton.

8MUEL WARKEN, M. D. Principal.

West Newton, April 20, 1898. 398.—39.—49.

PREMIUM OFFERED.

THE Directors of the American Institute of Instruction hereby offer a premium of FIVE HUNDRE DIDOLLARS, for the best Essay that may be furnished on "A System of Education best adapted to the common achools of our comparty," to embrace the formation of school districts, the construction of school house, and the entire course of school education, from the most elementary department to the highest embraced in our public schools—the being understood that the premium will not be awarded, if no Essay be presented, which, in the opinion of the Directors of the Institute, shall be worthy of it.

Candidates for the premium will please send their Essays, post paid,—cach accompanied by the author's name and a private mark, sealed up, corresponding to one borne on the title page of the Essays, to either of the Committee, on of before the last Wednesday in May, 1898. The award to he may be also be a superior of the Committee, on the man of the Committee, and the last Wednesday in May, 1898. The award to be made to the committee of the Committee, and the control of the Committee of the Committee, and the control of the Committee of the Commi

Barnes' Notes on Corinthians.

NOTES, Explanatory and Fractical, on the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians. By Albert Barnes. A fresh lot, jost received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by GEORGE W. LIGHT, I Corubill.

Companion to the Tourist in Europe.

A NEW French Manual, comprising a guide to French anneistion, a copious Vocabulary, selection of

CHILDREN'S TRACTS.

T the DEPOSITORY of the American Sunday Sch. No. 22 COURT STREET, may always be had, bers of the Youth's Friend, at 2 cents. The ng one kundred and sixty varieties, may be nad by \$11,70 d parcels made up at any smaller prices. A full supply the Society's publications constantly on hand.

April 27.

W. B. TAPPAN, Ag't Am. S. S. Union.

OLD SOUTH CHAPEL TO LET.

THE Shoot Rooms under the Old South Chapel, in Spring Lane. These rooms are commodious, well arranged, airy and central, and are the same which were long occupied by Mr. E. Bailey, for his Young Ladies' Seminary. Possession given immediately. Inquire of CROCKER & BREW. STER, 47 Washington street. 6w. April 27. The Life and Times

OF the Rev. George Whitefield, M. A., by Robert Philip nuthor of the Experimental Guides, &c. Just publish ed, for sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER 8, 47 Washington

Notes on the Buckingham Lectures;

MBRACING sketches of the Geography, Antiquities, and present condition of Egypt and Palestine, compiled from the Oral Discourses of J. 8. Buckingham, together with a sketch of this Life, by James Hithreth. For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 37 Washington street. April 27. Barr's Help to Professing Christians.

A HELP to Professing Christians, in judging their spirit state and growth in grace. By the Rev. John Barr. Contents.—Duty and importance of knowing our religi

Life and Times of Whitefield.

Life and Times of Whitefield.

Table compunity have now an opportunity of procuring well executed library edition of the Life and Times this excellent man, so well known and revered by the religious world. By Rev. Robert Philip, of Maherly Chapel, at there of "Devotional Todies," and other valuable religiou books. It is just published in New York, and for safe, whole anle and retail, at the lowest prices, by LiGBLT, I Cornhill.

Also for safe as above,—Junes' Christian Professor. The Flower Faded. Philips' Devotional Guides, &c. 3w. A.20.

Hints on a System of Popular Education, DDRESSED to R. S. Field, E.q., Chairman of the Com-mittee on Education in the Legislature of New-Jersey, and to the Rev. A. B. Dod, Professor of Mathematics in the College of New-Jersey, by E.C. Wines, author of "Two Years and a Halfi the Navy," and late Principal of Edgehill School. Just received. For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER 8, Art Washington street.

Lovell's United States Speaker.

LOVEIT'S United States Speaker.

THE United States Speaker, a copious selection of ecises in Elecution, consisting of Prose, Poetry, and alogue, drawn chieff figure the most approved writers of Britain and America, including a variety of pieces suitable very young speakers, designed for the use of Colleges Schools, by Join E. Lovell, formerly instructor of Elecution the Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, Amberst, M. "Delivery, I say, hears absolute sway in oratory,"—cre Let then enjoy their persuasion, who think, that to be is sufficient to make a man an orator; they will paralon labor, who think that mobiling can arrive at herifection, in

THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES

Filmers Watts on the Improvement of the Mind, have been sold in a few years. Printed and published JAMES LOBING, No. 132 Washington street. I has been recommended in Dr. Ely's Philadelphian, Hart-I Secretary, Portland Mirror and Episcopal Watchman. Editor of the Annals of Education thus notices Emerson's tits on the Minds. "Shee of the best quides to self-deducation r published; prepared for the use of schools, by an able experienced teacher. We need not sy more. We wish sive circulation."
soudent in the Boston Christian Watchman, no-

POND ON CONGREGATIONALISM,

one volume 18mo. 126 pages. Price \$20 per hundred.
RECONNENDATION.
The Conference of Evangelical Congregational Churches

Apostles and their immediate successors."

BENDAMIN R. ALLEN, Stated Secretary,
Published and for sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No.

JUST PUBLISHED.

or the Use of Bible Classes and Sal signed for the and as an aid to Fan Vol. II, contains signed for the Use of Bible Classes and Sabbath Schools an aid to Family Instruction. By Rev. William Hague, containing the Gespel according to John. act from Preface.—1. The first volume of the "Guide tions are interspersed with familiar remarks, which are designed to convey to the scholar such information as may not be within his reach, and also to keep up a continuous con versation between the teacher and the class.

Published and sold by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, 59 Washington street.

SUPPLEMENT to the COMPREHENSIVE COMMENTARY.

No render the Comprehensive Commentary the most com-plete work of the kind in the English Language, and as perfect a help as possible to the study of the hilde, the pub-lished in the superior of the control of the con-form in the same Editor, and to be different, (to such of the subscribers as choose to take it,) with the last volume of the ommentary.

"I'T The original work will be completed, in 5 volumes, in 2 month of May. No subscriber for the Commentary will be bound to take the Supplement; but it is believed such will est walter, that few or none will deny themselves from purbasine it.

insing it.

The chief contents of the Supplement will be as follows;—

I. A new, full and complete Concordance, illustrated with
agravines founded on Butterworth's, with Cruden's definitions, forming it is believed on many accounts, a more valuale work than either Butterworth or Cruden, or any other in
he language.

ble work than either Butterworth or Crusen, or any other in the language.

II. Full and complete Lives of Henry, Scott and Doddrides, with Biographical and Bibliographical notices of every author quoted in the Commentary, tieing or dead, American and Foreign. This part of the work will not only afford much in-teresting matter for family reading, but it will be a source of gratification to all who consult the Commentary, every one inturnally feeling a desire to know something of the lives and characters of those whose opinions he seeks. Appended to this part will be a Bibliotheca Biblica, or list of the best works on the Bible, of all kinds, arranged under the appropriati-heads.

on the Bible, of all kinds, arranged under the appropriate breads.

III. A GUIDE TO THE READING AND STUDY OF THE BILLE, being Carpenter's valuable BILLE, CONTAINON Lately published in London; containing a complete History of the Bible, and being a most excellent Introduction to its study. It embraces the evidences of Christianity, Jewish antiquities, the manners, customs, arts, natural bistory, &c. of the Bible, and Vertically the study of the manners, customs, arts, natural bistory, &c. of the Bible. IV. A CONTLETE INDEX to the Comprehensive Commentary. This will be invaluable, and will enable any one to turn to every passege in the Bible and Comment, where any given subject is touched upon, and which are scattered through upwards of 4000 pages. In such an extended work, it is indispensable to the minister and Sabbuth School teacher, as well as to every one who wishes to study the Bible.

V. The work will contain many other valuable articles, Indexes, Tables, &c.; and among them Wemys's excellent Symbolical Dictionary.

VI. It will be illustrated by a large Plan or JERUSALEN, identifying the original artes, drawn on the spot, by F. Catherwood, of London, architect. Also, two steri engravings, of Portraits of 7 Foreign and 8 American Theological writers, and numerous tood engravings.

and numerons tood encrowings.

The work will be bound exactly to match the Commentary. Some copies will also be bound up tellbook the finder to the comment, or the comment of the comment, or the comment of the comment, or as a constant or the first state. Published by the Brattlebook Typographics received by

J. E. FULLER,
April 29.

25 Cernhill, Entem.

NEW WORK

OULD, KENDALL & LINCOL immediately put to press, a titled UNION, on THE DIVIDED C John Harris, London, author of "

A ND will be published soon, Select Samuel Horatio Stearns, In South Church, Boston. With his Life South Church, Boston. With an and some Extra prising many of his Foreign Letters, and some Extra his Note Book in Italy.

JOSIAH A. STEA.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. MIE Subscribers have this day entered into Constitute the firm of G. W. Palmer & Court intending to continue the business of publishing and intending to continue the business of publishing and intending to continue the business of publishing and intending the continuance of the custom and correspondence of the custom and correspondence to force extended to their predecessors. J. H. JENER, Boston, Jranary 1, 1828.

G. W. PALMER & CO. DUBLISH and offer for saie, the follow

and other Books:—
Abbott's Family at Home,
do Little Philosopher,
Blair's Outlines of History, Chronology, &c. do Little Philosopalar's Outlines of History, Chromosopalar's Outlines of History, Chromosopalar's Outlines of History, Chromosopalar's Outlines of History, Child's Hotany, with plates, Chaning's Works, 1 vol. 2vo, Frost's Elements of English Grammar, Goodrich's Geography, and Sandl Atlas, do do Part II, do Part II, do History, Chromosopalar of Chemistry, Land Philosophy, Land Land Phi

do Part II,
Elements of Natural Philosophy,
Elements of Chemistry,
Astronomy, with colored plaics,
Algebraic Problems and Formule,
Exercises in Algebra,
Key to do
Exercises in Arithmetic,
Key to do

do to Female Teachers, Hildreth's Views of the United States, for Schools, Hollrook's Geometry.

S Arithmetic,
Book of the United States,
First Book of History,
Second do
Third do
Book of Mythology,

do Historica do Historica do Historica do Historica do Historica do Grand Martin Martin Martin Historica do H

Walker's School Dictionary,
Johnson and Walker's do.
In addition to the above, they will constantly be have for sale, on the most favorable terms, a general ment of School, Classical, Music and Miscellancous lies Stationery. No. 131 Washington afreel, up states.

NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, AND SEED STORE, NOS. 51 & 52 NORTH MAKE STREET, BOSTON.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment would inform in friends and the public, that they keep constant hand and for saile, the greatest variety of Agricultural has ments, Grans Seedia, Garden and Flower Seedia, Indiona Education, Constant of the Control of th AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS .-- C. Hor

also publish the HORTICULTURAL REGI e, devoted principally to the cultivat and Flowers. tope by unremitting attention, to su

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

And Gardene.

Tuits Paper from its commenceme
been considered one of the able
papers in the Union; and under the
Tdovas G. FessesDes, Eas, has be
and of great utility to the country.
The Proprietors are happy to annutile public, that they have effected
the District Collaboration of the Collaboration

The Proprietors are happy to announce the public, that they have effected an einer. Hexel Collads, to afford us, in could also the substantial and advice he is able to do, constitute to the State, in prosecuting and contains Sarvey is usually every Wednesday. The paper is issued every Wednesday, size, quarto form, with a title page and it the year; making a large volume of mer \$2.50 in advance, or \$8.50 the close of who obtain five subscribers, and collect a half have the sixth convergits. Contained have the sixth convergits. who obtain five subscribers, and collect shall have the sixth copy gratis. Compa-twenty papers, shall have them for 85 sixty days.—Postmasters are requested JOSEPH BRECK Publishers, Nos. 31 st 22 North 2 2m.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWTON.

four rooms on the lower floor, and with aqueduct water, and all percents of and all feces and flower of cultivation. The House is within ten rods of the Baptist, and at at the Congregational Meetinghouses, and doing business of doing business. and doing business in the city. For further quire of A. R. TROWBRIDGE, Esq. Per Centre, Ms. 3w-* Neuton

DEPOSITORY

MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

NO. 13, CORNHILL, HOSTON.

March 9. II. C. C. DEAN, Depository

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

**PHE Subscribers, having taken the Chan stand for their Jobbins huntess, of probably the desired state of their Jobbins huntess, of probably the formation of their state of

ASBESTOS FIRE PROOF SAFES.

NOR SALE, by JAMES C. ODIORNE, 123 Mile Boston, Scott's Assessors First Proof Sale Banks and Counting Houses.

These Sales are lined with a cement made from Ada a mineral which resists heat more effectuall; then at known substance. They have been exposed to first limitances, and in no case have been destroyed. Inthe first New York City, on the 16th Dec. 1855, and saved the books and papers of Messes, Hutband C.

No. 19 ..

REV. AL EXTRACT FROM I t the Funeral of R. ryport, April 26, 21. " For me to t The truth of th eived an accomp emains now slund I regret that in hall ever perfore

hall ever perior bring before you tatement of his ince since yestern all that circumstar vote to this subject The Rev. As Bradford, West his very early da At a recent visit, dying bed, he gav preparation for the dying bed, he gay preparation for the of himself. "The "I lived in the the proceeded to tell is he trusted, to embrace the offer-eral other facts if find from a very himself, some of the all statements. It pared for College-parish, he enteres parish, he entered itered upon preje Theological

completed the couthere, in 1818. The spent as a dom of Vermont In Princeton, Wordmanwealth, when near 16 years.
Mr. Phillips, fro
have been blesses
tion. Even befo tion. Even beforministry were congive some indicated large part of all t the sacred office, more or less of in was, at his own was, at his low pastoral charge, a removed soon to t to preach, to some greater part of the The last Sabbath in February, at L efforts were evic But he seemed de ter's service as About the middle to take his chamb severe sufferings, present week, Apr in Jesus.

Mr. Phillips was
plish less minister
wise have done.

health he enjoyed, to pass were by During the years about 550 MS, se heard him preach, white of presents the second secon heard him preach, habit of preparing labor. His sermentons. He had a criminating. He order. These trait his discourses, and He was a lover of mons which he pr mons which he pre mons. They supp He desired to buil rials as will abide felt a deep interest ly conversion to G who have heard hi the parental circle witness to the matr earnestness with v scribed by the Apo own house, having He was, what too his own teaching his own teaching subject. And in cluded in his office people, the same t was a sobriety of a with his profession becoming diligence before his death, a Princeton, his for hers of his church to the control of the cont bers of his church, him. Their testi testimony of those ing out and comin as man can judge, and faithful mini visit was very gra

expression of reg had formerly min also, to whom his took nearly equal Were it felt gener tokens of interest fliction, they would ed. And how plo as the saints are leave behind then During the mini ton, though his rounded with man ments, vet religio churches planted been compelled and build anew, they have deemed to the saints. To

to the saints. To pastoral care, 13 ing his ministry, ger than those co tled, and leaving after all losses by double its many double its magnituder. There were revival enjoyed i In the year 1827. enclosures of Ch were added; in 1 year passed with days before his cenes with the his own expression labors. He gran it in connexion

my small people, scenes afforded h It is interesting which a Christin minister, leaves ters the world of did not depart s

en sometimes v haps, indeed, the did not give us r